

DEATH TOLL IN SCHOOL HOLOCAUST

MANY VICTIMS CHARRED BEYOND RECOGNITION

Head Teacher Tells of Ghastly Collingwood Disaster--Construction Faulty.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 5.—One hundred and sixty-five lives, all but two of them children between the ages of 6 and 15, are known to have been lost in the fire which yesterday destroyed the public school in North Collingwood, ten miles east of this city. Several others still are missing and their bodies may possibly be in the ruins. It probably will be several days before the exact number of dead is accurately determined.

Victims Indistinguishable. Of the bodies recovered, 108 have been identified. The remaining bodies are so blackened by fire and smoke, so battered and bruised by trampling, that it is only by means of some unburned articles of wearing apparel that their names can be ascertained.

Cause of Fire is Mystery. The cause of the fire, which, aided by a frantic panic, a narrow hall way, and doors which it is claimed by many were made to open inward, still is a mystery. It was at first supposed that it came from an overheated furnace, or an exploded boiler in the basement of the schoolhouse. It has been established that there was no explosion and the janitor of the schools, Fred Herter, three of whose children perished, declares that it could not have come from the furnace.

Yesterday in Collingwood was comparatively warm and Herter declares that he maintained fires at a lower rate than usual. Fearing he had not sufficiently warmed the building, he was, according to his story, on his way to open the furnace draft, when he was met by three little girls running from the basement who told him there was a fire below. These three little girls are now being sought by the police and by the fire commissioner. It is considered entirely possible by certain members of the Collingwood school board that they may have, through carelessness, started the blaze which cost the lives of so many children.

Incidency Origin. L. R. Gardner, a member of the school board, is positive in his assertion that the fire was of incendiary origin. In that portion of the building in which it was discovered there were no electric light wires, and there was no waste or dirt, or means of heating heat. There were in the building at the time the fire was discovered, between 320 and 335 pupils and nine teachers. Two of the latter are among the dead that lie in the temporary morgue this morning in the warehouse of the Lake Shore and Michigan railway at Collingwood.

Faulty Building. The school was over-crowded and quarters had been provided for the younger children in the attic. Strange as it may seem, more of the pupils escaped from this part of the schoolhouse than from any other. The children were under good discipline, they had been practiced frequently in the fire drill. Their teachers, without exception, retained their self-possession, showing great courage in the face of imminent death, and yet more than half of these little ones died horrible deaths because of the faulty building arrangements. The school house was two stories and a half in height, the walls being of brick and concrete. Inside it was a shell which burned with almost inconceivable rapidity. The entire interior was a mass of smoking ruins lying in the cellar within thirty minutes after the alarm of fire was sounded.

Children Led to Death. Miss Anna Moran, the principal of the school, denies that the doors open inward and insists that they were never locked during school hours.

She said: "When the bell rang, I and I suppose other teachers, thought it was a regular fire drill. Every child in the school has gone out over and over again from the second floor to the open air in one minute and thirty seconds. You can judge from that how quickly we reached the first floor. When we neared the front door we saw the flames coming up the basement stairs and without knowing it we led those little children into the very face of the fire. Only one of the double outer doors was open. The other was fastened by a spring at the top. Before the janitor got it open the children had wedged themselves into the vestibule and the others in a panic, stumbled and climbed over them. It was frightful—so near safety."

"If I could have turned my line back they would have had some chance on the third floor but they kept coming down and we could not stop them or do anything to save them. From the outside, men were trying to pull the children out, but the crush was so tight that it was almost impossible. A dozen died within a foot of absolute safety."

Investigation to Be Held.

A rigid investigation into the cause of the fire is promised. Governor Harste last night announced that the state authorities would look into the matter in a most minute manner. He issued instructions to the Department of Workshop and Factory inspection to commence an investigation at once.

Fire marshals are earnestly seeking to establish the cause, and place the

responsibility for the fire. The officials of the coroner's office are also working to the same end. The school board of Collingwood has taken up the matter and will look into it carefully. So far, however, no clues of value and no definite information have been obtained.

Coroner's Investigation.

County Coroner Dr. T. A. Burk began an investigation to-day of the causes leading to the terrible loss of life in the burning of the school building, his work being supplementary to the investigation by the board of education and village council. So far no definite conclusion as to cause of the fire or where to place the blame has been reached. It is generally admitted that the school building was of approved fire proof construction and that the calamity looked at from this standpoint could not have been averted.

Also it now is believed that the fire did not have its origin in the furnace or from the explosion of the heating boiler but that it must have started under the stairway leading from the basement to the first floor of the school building. The janitor, Fred Herter, stoutly maintains there was no waste or other rubbish there. The officials are doubling their efforts to ascertain the names of the three girls who are reported to have been in the basement at the time the fire started, and who are said by the janitor to have first noticed the fire. Much depends it is thought upon the stories these girls tell. The janitor, although he is largely cleared, has been made to bear the major portion of the blame. Yesterday one father crazed by his grief even made an attempt upon his life and Herter is now being guarded by the police.

WILL MAKE SAWMILL

LARGEST IN B. C.

Fraser River Plant Acquired by American Capitalists—\$3,000,000 Deal.

(Special to The Times)

Vancouver, March 5.—By the payment of a quarter of \$ million dollars within the past week a three-million dollar sawmill and timber deal has been completed. Lester C. Davis, of Bellingham, with other shareholders, disposed of interests in the Fraser River Sawmills, of Westminster, and large timber areas. The mill will be rebuilt and made the largest and best in British Columbia, and will re-open in August.

The buyers are E. E. and Louis Swift, of Chicago; Peter Jensen, a lumberman of Nebraska; Col. A. A. Davidson, of Toronto; and A. D. McRae.

"LICENSE" OR NO LICENSE.

Montpelier, Vt., March 5.—In the city and town elections throughout the state special interest centered in the "no license" vote. The "no license" party may be asked to have secured a victory in the cities, for while one city, Burlington, swung from no license to license, two others, Barre and St. Albans, changed from "wet" to "dry." Rutland sustained her license position of a year ago by a somewhat stronger vote, while Vergennes and Montpelier continue "no license" towns.

DEATH OF R. A. ALLEY.

(Special to The Times)

Vancouver, March 5.—R. A. Alley, a well known steamship man, formerly of Tacoma, died in New York to-day of appendicitis.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON BOY.

Regina Citizens Indignant at Punishment Meted Out for Stealing.

(Special to The Times)

Regina, March 5.—The citizens are indignant at the announcement that an eleven-year-old boy named Fraze, caught stealing lead pipe, was sentenced to thirty days in jail without the option of a fine. He sold papers for a living. Several citizens who offered to pay the fine were refused to be allowed to do so.

KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

Will Cruise About Mediterranean, Accompanied by Queen Alexandra.

London, March 5.—King Edward left London to-day for Biarritz for a month's holiday, after which he will make a cruise of the Mediterranean in company with Queen Alexandra.

WORK FOUND FOR NANAIMO UNEMPLOYED

Provincial Government Relieves 100 Men by Land Clearing Operation.

(Special to The Times)

Nanaimo, March 5.—A hundred men were set at work to-day by the provincial government to relieve the many unemployed in this city, some 400 in all, who have been idle since the recent depression in the coal trade, when many miners were discharged by the Western Fuel Co.

Only work will be given to bona fide Nanaimo residents.

CENTENARIAN DEAD.

(Special to The Times)

Newcastle, Ont., March 5.—Wm. Dundas has died at Midland after having attained the age of one hundred years, nine months and fourteen days. He left a widow, formerly Isabella Henderson of Kendal and eleven children, all of whom were present at the funeral with the exception of one who resides in the West.

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JAPAN SHOWING CLOVEN HOOF

THREATENS FORCE TO RECOVER TATSU MARU

Wants Unconditional Release by China—Refuses Arbitration of British.

Peking, March 5.—Japan is threatening force to recover the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru which is still retained by the Huai Pu Fu on the West river. This vessel was seized at Macao on Feb. 1st, by the Chinese customs cruisers on the charge that the cargo of arms and ammunition was intended for Chinese revolutionists, although consigned to a merchant of that place, the cargo of the vessel is still on board.

Chang Chun, Viceroy of Canton, has taken action to seize the vessel, awaiting proof that the vessel and its cargo should not be confiscated. The coercion of China is feared here on account of the weakness of the government and because of the doubtful legality of Chang Jen Chun's action in seizing the Japanese steamer.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, yesterday handed to the Chinese government, Japan's refusal to accept China's proposal to appoint a joint Japanese and Chinese commission to examine all the charges, in the meantime releasing the Tatsu Maru under bonds. Japan's demands are, first, the unconditional release of the steamer, and second, an arrangement to protect the shippers from loss. This second provision means that China must buy the cargo on board the Tatsu Maru.

To-day China proposed arbitration by Vice Admirals Arthur William Moore, commander in chief of the British China station, but Japan refused these overtures also, and has warned the foreign board that such proposals are unwelcome. She again expressed her desire for the release of the vessel, failing which she said she would take the steps necessary to secure this.

Japan respects wholly the fact that the Chang Jen Chun soldiers boarded the Tatsu Maru and then hauled down the Japanese flag, when according to the Japanese the steamer was waiting off Macao for a turn of the tide. The steamer's papers show that she was on her way to Macao. Subsequently Chang Jen Chun, claiming authority under a former treaty between China and Portugal (Macao is a Portuguese dependency) had the vessel arrested in Macao waters. This is according to the viceroy's statement but whether the steamer was in Macao waters or not is doubtful.

It is probable that Chinese authorities would have released the Tatsu Maru because of the reasonable doubt of the viceroy's proceedings coupled with the menace of Japan, provided that Japan would make no claim for indemnity. It is contended here strongly that Chang Jen Chun prevented this course. China believes that she has fully established her charge of a violation of neutrality by reports which have come in here showing the arrest of other vessels for working contraband in the same waters where the Tatsu Maru was seized and over which she had jurisdiction.

Up to the present time the Chinese and Japanese authorities have failed utterly to come to an agreement or even the principles of a settlement on this question.

The internal situation of the Liang Jiang district also is threatening. There is a chronic rebellion continually fed by an active trade in contraband rifles and ammunition in which various foreigners are taking part. It is understood that Japan has decided to sell the arms and ammunition captured from the Russians during the late war and that she has handed over to shippers for the Chinese market no less than 80,000 rifles. Another thing that is distressing the government is the alleged wholesale counterfeiting by Japanese of the paper currency of China which has debased the copper coinage.

Japan's Statement.

Tokio, March 5.—The Japanese government, while maintaining the firmest attitude concerning the seizure of the ship Tatsu Maru by the Chinese at Macao February 8th, entertains no idea of resorting to force for the recovery of the vessel.

Possibly if China delays action Japan will appeal to England or America to act as an intermediary in the matter. In view of the agitation against the foreign offices instituted by the opposition, any indication of a concession by Japan to China would be extremely dangerous to the present cabinet officials. The Foreign Office has assured the Associated Press correspondent that they would never go to war on account of such a minor incident, nevertheless it is believed proper that Japanese vessels should visit the neighborhood of the imprisoned ship.

Attention is called to the fact that British warships and torpedo boats recently visited Canton, where a British vessel was attacked and robbed by Chinese pirates near that city.

HALF-BREED RUN OVER.

(Special to The Times)

Vancouver, March 5.—James Kipp, a half-breed, was run over and killed by a train near Whonnock last night. He had been celebrating his forty-second birthday too freely.

LICKENS' COLLECTION SOLD.

Dresden and Sevres Examples of Porcelain Bring \$140,000 at Christie's, London.

London, March 5.—The sale at auction at Christie's of the famous Dickens collection of porcelain which includes fine Dresden and Sevres examples attracted a host of foreign dealers yesterday. Despite the financial depression, good prices were realized, 104 lots being held for \$140,000. The highest price was \$16,000 for a Sevres jardiniere, 8½ inches high, painted by Morin and Sciolu, and \$16,000 for a set of three Sevres vases and covers painted by Morin and Gildby Vincent.

ONTARIO BANK.

Shareholders Decide to Take Action Against Former Directors.

Toronto, March 5.—At a largely attended meeting of shareholders of the Ontario Bank here yesterday, it was decided to take action against the former directors of the bank for the purpose of recovering the double liability, amounting to \$4,702,385.

LABOR CRISIS IN NORTH OF ENGLAND

Threatened Lockout of 20,000 Cotton Operatives—Ship-building Situation.

London, March 5.—Serious labor troubles are still threatening the Lancashire cotton trade and among the engineers on the northeast coast. Notices were posted yesterday threatening a lockout of 20,000 cotton operatives in the Colne and Nelson districts, while the engineers who have been involved in the recent ship building strike along the Tyne rejected by a large majority, the compromise effected with the employers by David Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lloyd-George is continuing his efforts to arrange a settlement of the trouble.

It is difficult to make a choice of words with reference to the amount of appreciation which the different elements which go to make up the population of the city have expressed concerning the scheme, and the word "enthusiasm" has been used more than once. Mr. Wainwright was more than enthusiastic.

In substance he said, speaking to a Times reporter this morning: "I not only think that the scheme is a good one, but more than that I think that it is a thing which is absolutely necessary. I never saw a city which had so many natural advantages and which made so little use of them. Take the case of Ottawa, Ottawa is not a city which is set on a hill, nor is it a city which possesses any natural advantages whatever, with the possible exception of the fact that a river runs through it. Yet see what Ottawa has done. The Dominion government, appreciating the fact that the capital of the Dominion should be a city of beauty, have gone so far as to vote a certain sum per annum for the beautifying of the city. I cannot give the exact amount which has been provided by the Dominion government, but it is a very considerable sum. To the commercial people, those people to whom nothing appeals unless it can show a revenue in dollars and cents, it is difficult to find a city which is more attractive. True, the buildings of the Houses of Parliament stand on the banks of the river, but when this fact has been mentioned, all has been said that can be said, of the natural advantages which are possessed by the city of Ottawa.

"The cases are parallel. Ottawa is a good thing for the capital of a Dominion. Victoria is the capital of a province. What is a good thing for the capital of a Dominion should be, if logic means anything at all, a good thing for the capital of a province. In the course of my work I visit every city, town and hamlet in the Dominion of Canada, and I can safely say that I have never seen a city which has so many possibilities as the city of Victoria. The natural beauty of it is not surpassed by any city in the Dominion. The position of it, as far as the trade from the East is concerned, is unique; and yet, in spite of all the advantages which nature has given her, she has not made the best of herself. The sum of \$30,000, which the provincial government is asked to vote, is to me a mere pittance compared to the results which are bound to follow from the expenditure. It is possible that you think that I am speaking as an interested party, because I am connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific and I am not prepared to deny an insinuation of that nature. The development of the city of Victoria cannot fail to be of benefit to the railway which I have the honor to represent, and so far I must plead guilty. I am a busy man and I cannot afford you any more of my time. I can only say this: In my opinion the scheme which is afloat for beautifying Victoria by means of a subsidy from the provincial government is a mere pittance compared to the results which are bound to follow from the expenditure. It is possible that you think that I am speaking as an interested party, because I am connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific and I am not prepared to deny an insinuation of that nature.

"The verdict was that the man came to his death by pneumonia and starved to death having no medical attention.

Witnesses in the box stated they were going to take the corpse to the bush and leave it there. No attempt at burial would have been made.

RIVER CHANGES COURSE.

Floods in Peho Valley Impoverish Town of Thousands.

Peking, March 5.—The Chinese government has been informed by some American engineer who visited the district that the Peho changed its course for a distance of 60 miles between Tung Chou and Tien Tsui, following the inundations of last August and September. This was the first the government knew of the occurrence, its own officials having failed to report the matter.

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"Now the question we have to consider is this, was it better that we should merely retain our reversionary rights in this 13,000 acres of land in Kelen Island and the adjoining islands, or that we should convert it into a present liquid asset of the province? I am going to say now that the course the government is pursuing in presenting this agreement to the House is a wise one and in the interests of the province. (Hear, hear.)

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Cor. Fort & Douglas Sts.
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Is the ideal heating apparatus for the British Columbia home, because its heat can be turned on and off at will. Thus it is cheap warmth. See our great variety at many prices.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD.
CORNER FORT AND LANGLEY STREETS.**Jams! Jams! Jams!**

LIPTON'S JAMS, assorted 1-lb. glass	25c
HOME-MADE JAM 9-lb. pails, each	60c
CROSS & BLACKWELL'S MARMALADE, 7-lb. tins, each	\$1
KEILLER'S MARMALADE, 7-lb. tins, each	\$1
KEILLER'S MARMALADE, 4-lb. tins, each	60c

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Opposite Post Office
Government Street

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JUST RECEIVED—LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF
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English Bar Iron, Sash Weights,
Black and Galvanized Pipe
IN ALL SIZES

Hardware Merchants
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Our Lenten Bill of Fare

SMOKED FISH	
KIPPERS, 2 lbs. Ibs.	25c
BLOATERS, per lb.	19c
HÄLIBUT, per lb.	15c
	29c
SALT FISH	
OOLICANS, per lb.	12½c
WHOLE COD, per lb.	10c
PILCHARDS, per dozen	9c
	26c

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.
Quality Grocers, 631 FORT STREET.**The Gibson Girl Shoe**
is a Dainty American-Made Footery

For the Ladies, which we are showing for present-time wear

TANS ARE TO THE FRONT

BAKER SHOE COMPANY, Ltd.

1109 GOVERNMENT ST.

SHINANO MARU.

Fifty-Nine Japanese Came on Pacific Liner in Quarantine.

Another steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, the steamer Shinano Maru, Captain Kawahara, steamed into quarantine yesterday afternoon flying the yellow flag for an infectious disease on board. Dr. A. T. Wait investigated the patient, and was informed that the passenger who was infected was booked for the *Wescott Bros.* and was allowed the steamer to proceed to Diamond Head to be fumigated by the United States officials. The Shinano Maru landed in all 60 passengers at William Head books Victoria, but these

were detained the usual 18 days before being allowed to land at this port. The passengers landed consisted of 59 Japanese men, 9 Japanese women and 1 solitary Hindu, who, after a long voyage, will be glad to spend the period of detention in company with his Hindu friends who were landed from the Montezuma. This morning the Shinano proceeded to the United States quarantine station, where she will be fumigated before being allowed to proceed to Seattle.

A dispatch from Honolulu yesterday states that the Canadian Australian line Moana had just left for Victoria. She is expected to arrive here about next Wednesday.

The presentation was made by J. A. Dinsmore, chairman of the board of school trustees, and consisted of a gold watch for the former and an amethyst ring for each of the other two young ladies.

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LARGE DELEGATION WAITS ON GOVERNMENT**Representative Body of Citizens Invade Precincts of Parliament Buildings.**

This morning a deputation of about fifty citizens waited on the provincial government, taking with them the resolution that was passed at last night's meeting. The delegation was introduced by H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., all the members of the cabinet being present.

The views of the delegation were stated by the Mayor, Alderman Pauline and Hall, J. Taylor, K. C. and D. R. Ker.

After listening to the views of the speakers, the Premier promised to give a reply to the Mayor to-night as to whether or not the government would introduce legislation at this sitting of the House.

If it was decided not to take the matter up at this session, the government would within 20 days notify the Mayor what stand they intended to take at the next session of the House. The delegation then withdrew.

SALVATIONIST LEAVES.

Captain Travis Will Take Charges of Army Work in Nanaimo.

Captain Travis, who, as previously announced in the Times, is severing his connection with the Salvation Army in Victoria, has been appointed to take charge of that body in Nanaimo and leaves about the middle of next week to assume his new duties. His successor, Staff Sergeant Hayes, will arrive in Victoria next Thursday. Staff Sergeant Hayes has been at work in Vancouver for the past year and has considerably advanced the work at that point. She is an energetic worker and will doubtless prove a worthy successor to Captain Travis.

Captain Travis wishes to thank Victorians for the hearty manner in which they have assisted him in the work he has been carrying on for the last fifteen months. He particularly tendered his thanks to those who have assisted the body financially and hopes that they will continue the good work which their efforts have led to. Since he came here he states that some 60 souls have been reclaimed and have become "blood and fire" Salvationists. He will preach a farewell sermon in the Salvation Army barracks on Sunday night next at 7:30 o'clock.

At Nanaimo where Captain Travis is going, considerable work has been done during the last few months by the army. Improvements have been made to the hall in which the meetings are held and on these the sum of \$600 has been expended.

To-night at the local hall, Captain Laddie, who looks after the financial work of the institution in British Columbia, will preach. He has just arrived here from Nanaimo. The meeting to-night takes place at 8 o'clock.

TAIT EMBROGLIO.

A meeting of the Nanaimo Hornet Rugby Club was held last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the meeting of the B. C. Rugby Union to be held at Victoria on Saturday night next to discuss the Tait charges re the game on February 1st with Vancouver.

Mr. W. Edmunds, vice president of the union, finds it impossible to attend and Mr. George Jordan has secured his proxy and will represent Mr. Edmunds at the meeting.

The case of the Hornets will be looked after by Secretary T. Booth and Mr. C. Killeen.

SUPREME COURT.

Case Against the B. C. Land & Investment Company Settled Out of Court.

At the Supreme court this morning the case of Haynes v. the B. C. Land & Investment Company was heard. This case was a matter which involved the administration of trust monies.

J. Martin, K. C., and J. Leggett appeared for the plaintiff and C. A. Holland appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Holland informed His Lordship that certain terms had been arranged between the parties and the case was settled without being heard.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Samuel Prior, Insane Murderer, Will Spend Rest of Life in Prison.

(Special to The Times.)

St. Thomas, Ont., March 4.—James Moore was convicted for forging the name of his brother, Barrister H. C. Moore, of Toronto, to a \$5,000 bond. Evidence was given showing that Moore had been weak minded from childhood, but Judge Coller found him guilty, holding he knew right from wrong. Sentence was suspended for one week.

NOTABLE WEDDING.

E. H. Harriman's Daughter Married in New York to R. L. Gerry.

New York, March 4.—Miss Cornelia Harriman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, was married yesterday to Robert Livingstone Gerry, son of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

The ceremony took place at the Episcopal church and was one of the most brilliant of the many notable weddings which have marked the New-York social season. The beautiful old church was thronged with members of the social and financial world and superbly decorated with greens, almond and peach blossoms and pink roses.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.**(Special to The Times.)**

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BODY RECOVERED.

Man Drowned When Boarding Princess Royal Employee of Guggenheim.

Skagway, March 4.—The body of Hector McDonald, drowned October 31, when boarding the Princess Royal, was found yesterday under Moore's wharf within a few feet of where he fell in the water.

The body was found by an Indian chief, Chilicoot Charlie. On the body was found \$381 and drafts for over \$700.

McDonald was 38 years of age and had been in the employ of the Guggenheims in the Klondike. He has a sister in San Francisco. One witness to McDonald's drowning was his companion, George Woolfolk, and so complete was his disappearance that some discredit was placed on Woolfolk's story.

FLUMERFELT PRIZES.

Grand Forks Wins Competition For Best Essays on "Resources of the Boundary."

Grand Forks, March 4.—Last week the prizes were awarded at the public and high schools in this city to the winners in the Flumerfelt competition for the best essay on the "Resources of the Boundary." The competition took place at Christmas, and the prizes were awarded to Bert Reid, of the high school, and to Ethel Cook and Hilda Barron of the public school, both girls scoring an equal number of points.

The presentation was made by J. A. Dinsmore, chairman of the board of

school trustees, and consisted of a gold watch for the former and an amethyst ring for each of the other two young ladies.

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ANOTHER SCHOOL FIRE.

1,200 Pupils Escape From Building in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 5.—Grand Rapids to-day was threatened with a repetition of Cleveland's tragedy of yesterday on an even larger scale. Fire broke out in the laboratory of the Central High school, while 1,200 pupils were in the midst of the morning work. The signal for the fire drill was given and the children marched out in perfect order. The building was emptied in two and a half minutes. The Central High school is overcrowded, and the stairways inadequate, and fears of a possible panic have long been felt, but the fire drill to-day proved effective.

All the men and women employed in the building also made their escape without injury. The loss will not exceed \$30,000.

NO JAP CONTRACT**LABOR FOR CANADA****Statement of Asiatic League Answered in House of Commons.****(Special to The Times.)**

Ottawa, March 5.—When the House met to-day Hon. G. E. Foster asked if the Premier had received a telegram from New Westminster from the Asiatic League, stating that the statement was made in the Japanese diet at Tokyo that contract labor was not shut out of Canada.

The Premier said that he had received a telegram of this kind, but did not put any credence in the report.

Hon. R. Lemieux said that the Japanese consul-general was in his office to-day, and he (Mr. Lemieux) had called his attention to the report. The Japanese consul-general authorized him to say that the statement was not true, as already stated in the House, that no contract labor would be admitted unless approved by the government.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Returns for February Show Recovery From Financial Storm.

Montreal, March 4.—That the railways are recovering from the severe storms of the early part of last month is shown in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk for the period ending February 29th. The former's earnings totalled \$1,200,000, an increase of \$12,000 over the same period a year ago, while the latter shows an increase of \$37,250, the total being \$776,480, as compared with \$73,250 a year ago.

RIDEAU MAY OVERFLOW.

Ottawa, March 5.—Fears are entertained of a flood on the Rideau river this year. There has been an abnormal fall of snow, covering the ice, while under the snow is about eighteen inches of water. In many places the ice is almost to the depth of the river bed, and unless the thaw is gradual there are fears of a bad flood.

TAIPEH MAY OVERFLOW.

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CAPE BEALE MAY OVERFLOW.

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The time will soon be here when you will want to refit your boat. We can supply you with all your requirements at lowest prices.

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The best anti-fouling composition in the market.

MARINE ENAMEL PAINTS in all colors.

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GALVANIZED AND BRASS GOODS.

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HORSE SHOES**

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A Full Stock of
Capewell Horse Nails Always on Hand**E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
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Corner Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria, B. C.

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STRICTLY FIRST CLASS—MODERATE RATES.

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\$2.00 TO \$2.50 PER DAY.

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\$7.50 per ton. 2,000 lbs. weight delivered.

**EGGS CHEAP FOR
TIME OF YEAR****NEW COMMODITIES****JUST ON MARKET**Victoria Butter Now Being
Made in the City at New
Creamery.

Now that the season for fresh apples and other local fruits is drawing to a close, the dried fruits are coming on the market. Recently some newly dried apples have been put on sale 15c. a pound, very clean, fine looking fruit. The apricots are very dear, 25c. being asked for a pound, while peaches go at 20c.

A day or two ago the Victoria creamery started work in their new premises on Johnson street. Doubtless they will be able to keep up the quality of their butter to the high standard which has been already attained. They are getting opposition, however, from the East. There is now a shipment of fresh Eastern creamery butter on the market in 14-pound boxes, selling at \$4.75 a box. This is nearly 34c. a pound. The quality of this is said to be excellent.

Oranges may now be bought as low as 20c. a dozen, the highest price asked for the best fruit being 40c. There is a new California cheese just in which retails at 25c. a pound. It is mild and of excellent flavor.

A great many people are fond of asparagus, but few like to pay 40c. a pound for it. This is the retail price of the newest vegetable. It is a luxury which for some time will be confined to those who have plenty of money and time to keep it.

The retail prices are as follows:

Garden Produce—	
Asparagus, new	40
Radishes, new	15
Cauliflower, each	20
Cabbage, per lb.	4
Potatoes (Island), 10 lb.	1.25@ 1.75
Lettuce, each	5
Onions, per bunch	4
Onions (Cal.), per lb.	6
Spinach, per lb.	6
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	12
Artichokes, per lb.	2
Carrots, per lb.	2
Turnips, per lb.	2
Sweet Potatoes	80 94
Persimmons	2.50
Cranberries	1.20 1.5
Figs, Cal., per lb.	100 12
Figs (new), bulk	6
Figs (Smyrna)	1.20 1.5
Figs (Vieena), per doz.	1.75
Grape Fruit (new)	3.50
Oranges (navel)	2.50@ 3.00
Dates, per pkg.	34@ 9
Dates, bulk	74
Lettuce	1.50
Rhubarb	4
Cucumbers (each)	1.25@ 1.75
Cauliflower, per doz.	1.25@ 1.75
Celeri	70@ 1.00
Sprouts, per lb.	51@ 9
Tomatoes (Mexican), per crate	4.50
New Cal. Cheese	100
Asparagus	81

Currants, new, 2 lbs.	15
Figs (Cal.), table, per lb.	15
Figs (Cal.), cooking, 2 lbs.	15
Figs (Smyrna)	20@ 25
Figs (Vieena)	25
Lemons	25
Almonds, shelled (Jordan)	25
Apples, dried	25
Apricots, dried	25
Peaches, dried	25
Peel (dawson); per lb.	25
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS

Onions, per lb.	51@
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00@ 1.25
Bananas, per bunch	2.25@ 3.50
Lemons	2.50@ 4.00
Walnuts, Cal.	25
Walnuts, Easter	18
Garlic, per lb.	12@ 15
Apples, per box	1.50@ 2.00
Inapples, per doz.	4.00
Orange Honey, per lb.	2.25@ 3
Cocoanuts, each	9@ 10
Ham	18
Barley, per ton	25.00
Corn, per ton	25.00
Sweet Potatoes	80 94
Persimmons	2.50
Cranberries	1.20 1.5
Figs, Cal., per lb.	100 12
Figs (new), bulk	6
Figs (Smyrna)	1.20 1.5
Figs (Vieena), per doz.	1.75
Grape Fruit (new)	3.50
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Sprouts, per lb.	51@ 9
Tomatoes (Mexican), per crate	4.50
New Cal. Cheese	100
Asparagus	81

SPRING COSTUMES**CAMPBELL'S****SMART SKIRTS****PRINCESS COSTUMES**

We beg to advise the ladies of Victoria and visitors to our city that we have secured a very choice consignment of Princess Costumes in Silk and in Broadcloth. These most fashionable corset-fitting one-piece costumes are in blues, browns, blacks, whites, and fawn and white, exquisitely trimmed with Silk braid. A few are displayed in our window, the remainder are in our costume department, to which we cordially invite you.

Angus Campbell & Co.**BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES****THE LADIES' STORE**

Government St., Victoria

BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES**Style and Service**

Some men put correctness above everything else. They want stylish garments—first, last and all the time.

Other men make quality their only consideration. They demand wear, without much regard for fashion.

Then there is that steadily increasing number of men who get both style and service in Fit-Reform garments. And there is the Fit-Reform label, to guarantee both, in every Fit-Reform Suit and Overcoat you buy. \$15. up.

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FIT REFORM WARDROBE**

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SEASON OF LENT

Lenten delicacies are here and nicer than usual; wholesome and tasty; an easy and agreeable matter to select suitable breakfasts or luncheons from these:

FRIED HADDOCK, per lb.	12 1/2
KIPPERED SALMON, per lb.	20c
KIPPERED HERRINGS, per lb.	12 1/2
CANNED HADDOCK, 2 tins for	25c
CANNED KIPPER, 2 tins for	25c
CANNED CLAMS, 2 tins for	25c

If you like a good cup of Coffee let us grind you a blend per lb. 40c and..... 50c

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ter very tiresome negotiations against the very best English sterling bills, looks strange to-day, inasmuch as the French bank desires now to renew part of same. Indeed, had the Bank of France at that critical moment offered its gold more liberally, as its stock of about 100,000,000 pounds sterling would have made it possible to do, it would have prevented great anxiety in the whole world.

The Market.

The tone of the market continues firm, indicating a settled feeling that matters are brightening themselves and that the clearing up is not far away. The assertion by one of the leaders in the business that "paper has taken the place of steel as the barometer of the market" is impressive. The situation in this metal is briefly that all floating supplies have been absorbed, mainly by speculative interests, but partly for consumption. The speculative interests are strong and able to control the output until such time as legitimate consumption shall overtake the supply. When this latter condition has been reached the rush for the metal

will be unprecedented and a great con-

per "boom" will prevail.

J. S. BACHE & CO.

NEW YORK TO PARIS BY AUTO.

Omaha, Neb., March 4.—The American car in the New York to Paris auto race, left Logan, Ill., 30 miles west of Omaha at 6 o'clock this morning and took

The Daily Times

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lowing places in Victoria:

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Victoria News Co., Ltd., 36 Yates St.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Gov't St.

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Lewis & Evans, 507 and Trounce Alley,

H. W. Wilby, grocer, Esquimalt Road.

Mrs. Crook, Victoria West Post Office.

Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.

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Foul and Oak Bay Ave.

S. C. Thompson, Stanley Ave. and Cad-
boro Bay Road.

F. L. Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Gov't St.

W. G. Smith, Cigar Store, near Esquimalt.

R. W. Butler's News Stand, C.P.R. Dock.

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ing places:

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New Westminster—J. J. McKay.

Monahans-Walton Bros. Cigar Store.

Dawson-Bennett News Co.

White Horse, Y. T. Bennett News Co.

Portland Oregon News Co., 117

Sixth Street.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Some interesting facts, known only to those familiar with the history of Victoria for the past thirty-five years, were brought out at the meeting held in the City Hall last evening. Mr. W. J. Taylor, the city barrister, in a particularly succinct yet comprehensive speech, reviewed the legislation passed for the purpose of securing to the city of Victoria a supply of water adequate for all possible requirements of the future. He demonstrated to the satisfaction of the great majority of those present by citations from the act of the Esquimalt Water Works Company that it was the evident intention of the legislature that nothing in the provisions of that act should interfere with the act of 1873 empowering the city to take any water within a radius of twenty miles of the boundaries of the corporation and applying such water to the purposes of the citizens of Victoria. Mr. Taylor also dealt with the legal complications arising from the interpretation placed upon the Esquimalt Company's act by representatives of that company and by the courts, resulting in the tangle under which the hands of various councils have been tied, until to-day a crisis has arisen necessitating summary treatment.

Mr. McPhillips, the chairman of the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature, through whose action a deadlock has ensued which may prove very embarrassing, to put the matter in as mild a light as possible, was also present and was invited to justify the course he had pursued. The member for the Islands was, we think, somewhat disingenuous in his remarks. He claimed he had not violated the independence of parliament act inasmuch as he had no direct pecuniary interest in the British Columbia Electric Railway Company although admitting that he is the solicitor of that company, in which statement he was no doubt technically correct; that he was honest in his intentions, which no one has ever questioned; that he acted "according to his lights," although some facetious persons may say his lights are sadly in need of a trimming; and that, in any event, as one of the largest ratepayers in the city of Victoria, he did not believe in public ownership and operation of "public utilities." In support of his final proposition Mr. McPhillips said Mayor Dunne of the city of Chicago had brought an expert from Scotland to investigate and report upon the subject of municipal ownership and operation of "public utilities." That was not a correct statement. Mr. Drysdale, superintendent of the Glasgow street railway system, a system which is owned and operated by the corporation of the Scottish metropolis with conspicuous success, was brought out by Mayor Dunne for the purpose of studying the tramway systems of Chicago and reporting whether it would be feasible to unite them and operate them as a municipal undertaking. Mr. Drysdale's report was adverse, not because municipal operation in itself is neither practical nor desirable, but because he found the conditions in Chicago altogether different from the circumstances in well-governed cities. Municipally Chicago is under the thumb of political bosses. It is governed by either Republicans or Democrats as the political case may be, and under such a system if the street railways were taken over by the city they would become merely a spoke in the wheels of the party machine. Mr. Drysdale pointed this out quite frankly and stated his belief that under such

conditions municipal operation of the transportation system could never be a success from a business point of view. He was not asked to, and did not, submit a report condemning municipal ownership and operation of "public utilities." We grant that there is no immediate prospect of Victoria taking over the street railway system. Indeed we believe it would be a mistake to attempt any such thing. But if the city brings water from Sooke Lake, something which at present seems to be inevitable, and at no distant date, it will have the means of generating a considerable amount of electric power with the water at its command before that water reaches the reservoir in which it will be stored for domestic purposes. The demand for electric power for various purposes is steadily increasing. Can Mr. McPhillips give any logical reason for a committee of the legislature saying that such power should be permitted to run to waste; that the city should not use it for lighting the streets or for any other legitimate purpose such as furnishing power to any industries requiring it? We do not question the honesty of the intentions or the disinterestedness of the motives of the chairman of the committee for a moment. The trouble with Mr. McPhillips appears to be that he cannot oust his narrow legal mind from the petty technical groove in which it is accustomed to run.

Other legal gentleman addressed the meeting: Mr. Luxton frankly spoke in defence of the Esquimalt Water Works Company. He made no apology for his position, and the audience, hostile though it was, appreciated thoroughly the admirable self-control he displayed under somewhat trying circumstances. Mr. Bodwell gave the city some valuable legal advice, for which, we presume, no bill will be rendered, annexed for fair play for the trans- way company.

Mr. Thompson, who was the only representative of the city in the Legis- lature present, as a member of the Private Bills Committee recited the efforts of the minority on the commit- tee to prevent the emasculation of the bill. He also promised to do all his power to carry out the behests of the meeting. Mr. D. R. Ker, who has all along displayed a deep interest in the efforts of the city to solve the water problem, made a short speech, which was perhaps the most important contribution of the evening. In moving the resolution which was presented to the government to-day, he read extracts from speeches delivered in the legislature at the time the Esquimalt Water Works Company's bill was before the House which proved clearly the intention of the members to fully protect the interests of the city in all water areas within a radius of twenty miles. Those who followed the debates of that time will remember that Messrs. Beaven and Milne, then representatives of Victoria, strenuously opposed the bill of the Esquimalt Water Works Company. It was in consequence of this opposition that such men as Messrs. Davie, Turner, Vernon, and even Mr. Pooley, we believe, announced that under no circumstances would the demands of the Esquimalt Company receive their support unless the interests of the city were fully protected. Whether owing to the com- plaisance of the gentlemen named or to deceit practised upon them by the legal representatives of the company, there is some doubt now as to the nature of the protection the interests of Victoria received. But there is no doubt whatever respecting the intentions of the legislature, if the gentlemen mentioned spoke honestly. The meeting last night decided to ask the present legislature to confirm the intentions of the former legislature. It is the duty of the government to do that without hesitation. As Ald. Hall said last night, the case is more urgent than our citizens realize. Elk Lake is lower than it has been at any stage in its history at this season of the year. Victoria requires an additional supply of water and the influences which are at work to prevent us from getting it except upon conditions attempted to be imposed by interested parties must be met by more powerful influences.

WHICH IS THE FLOPPER?

It is not at all surprising that a journalistic Cassius whose coat of arms is an open, outstretched hand cannot understand the position of the Times upon certain public questions of importance. We are accused of describing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company as an "undesirable class" and of holding them up to the hatred and scorn of the whole community." This is indeed a terrible indictment. But it is not all. The Liberal party stands aghast at the enormity of our statements, which imply condemnation of the whole party from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down. Well, well. To what terrible depths we have indeed descended. What is the sum of our offence? Where are those ghastly Liberals to be found?

Has the organ of Toryism really become panic-stricken lest a worse thing befall the Liberal party or is it fearful at the prospect of evil befalling the great, loyal, patriotic, incorruptible party of which it journalistically and its friend McBride politically are true representatives?

Now if our contemporary will just take time to consult the records, after he has recovered from the spasm which rendered it irresponsible for the time being for its utterances, it will find that the Times has committed none of

the outrages with which it is charged. When the Colonist was denouncing the Grand Trunk Pacific bill as a most outrageous and corrupt measure and as especially unjust to British Columbia, we were endeavoring to point out that it was the most important project from every point of view that had been laid before the country since confederation. We tried to make specially prominent the feature that the line was going to be built without a cent of cost to the province and the fact that it would open up a settlement, again without a cent of cost to us in British Columbia, a vast new area at present next to inaccessible. But none of these appeals affected the attitude of our contemporaries. It remained obstinate, and insisted that the government which purposed perpetrating such an outrage upon British Columbia, robbing our people for the benefit of the east, should be defeated. The government was sustained by a great majority. The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was handsomely endorsed. It will be completed by the time appointed. And it will remain for ages an enduring monument to the faith of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the resources of the northern sections of Canada and convincing evidence of the enterprise and business sagacity of its officers and the company.

Whereas, in 1873 the city of Victoria obtained a right by statute to take lands or waters from any points within 20 miles of the city for water work purposes;

And whereas, in 1892 the Esquimalt Water Works Company obtained a right to take the waters of Goldstream and lands necessary for water works purposes, subject, however, to the prior rights of the city of Victoria;

And whereas, it was expressly provided in the act authorizing the Esquimalt Water Works Company to take the waters of Goldstream that nothing in such act should be construed as in any way limiting or derogating from any grant or privilege accorded to the city under its act of 1873, and further that such right of the Esquimalt Water Works Company should be subject to the rights, privileges, and powers of the city under its act of 1873;

And whereas, in 1892, a further act was passed amending the city's act of 1873, but not purporting to limit any of the city's rights;

And whereas, it is advisable in the interests of the city that an act should be passed confirming to the city all such rights and declaring that the same may be exercisable to the fullest extent in order to remove any doubt as to the meaning of such acts, to facilitate the borrowing of money for the purpose of enabling the city to obtain a necessary supply of water and to remove all danger of delay in connection with such proceedings;

And whereas, all such acts provided for compensation to the owners of lands or waters affected by the exercise of the powers of the city;

And whereas, for such purposes a private bill was presented to the legislature at its present session;

And whereas, the private bills committee declined to approve of same and proposed to restrict and limit the rights accorded to the city under its said acts and to prohibit it constructing works in the lands of the Esquimalt Water Works Company if such construction should interfere with a proposed reservoir site of such company, and further to prohibit the city expropriating, if found necessary, the lands, waters and works of such company;

And whereas, such a restriction might prevent the city utilizing the waters of Sooke lake for municipal purposes;

And whereas, such limitations and restrictions if imposed would amount to practical confiscation of statutory rights of the city in the premises;

Therefore be it resolved, that the government be requested either to consent to the introduction in the legislature of a bill by a private member or take such other appropriate means as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling a bill to be presented to the legislature at its present session confirming all the city's rights as granted under the above-referred statutes and declaring same in full force and effect unaffected by the rights of any private companies obtained under their respective private acts, in accordance with the understood intention of existing legislation in that behalf, and that the city may utilize any of the waters obtained by it in the exercise of such rights.

The resolution was moved by D. R. Ker and seconded by Ald. Hall.

Major Hall, in his remarks at the close of the meeting, put very successfully the object of the effort now being made by the council, on behalf of the city: "Legal opinions differ," said the mayor. "We want to have our rights secure and get the matter beyond the point of litigation."

The first speaker was W. J. Taylor, K. C., city barrister. He gave his audience a history of the case from 1873, when a statute was enacted giving Victoria the right to take water from any point within a radius of twenty miles.

In 1885 Thetis lake and Deadman's river were secured by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. In 1892 an act was passed authorizing the Esquimalt Waterworks Company to secure Goldstream and its tributaries. In passing this act the legislature was careful that the rights given to the city under the statute of 1873 should not be interfered with. Three times it is repeated that the rights given to the Esquimalt Waterworks Company are subject to any rights of Victoria in the act of 1873. These rights included the laying of pipes, etc., in Malahat, Esquimalt, Highlands and intermediate lands.

The law courts had decided against the city in its attempt to take a record of water at Sooke. The legislature is now being asked to confirm the city's rights. Mr. Taylor characterized the arguments brought forward against the present bill as "shop-worn and threadbare." Water, he said, is an absolute necessity, and the city should have the right to go to any place for it. If there was no mandate from the people there was a referendum, "and that is a bigger word than mandate."

The grievance committee of the Railway Employees' Union is looking into the matter.

REASON FOR DISMISSAL.

Car Conductors Alleged to Have Carried Passengers Free.

Toronto, March 4.—The reason that seventeen street car conductors were dismissed was because the company claimed that they had not returned all the fares paid by the passengers and because some of the conductors carried passengers free. It is said that a number of conductors are marked for dismissal on similar grounds. Inspectors have been travelling on cars and keeping watch.

The grievance committee of the Rail-

way Employees' Union is looking into the matter.

MAGISTRATE SUSPENDED.

Woodstock Constables Dismissed as Re-

sult of Gross Irregularities in Courts.

Toronto, Ont., March 4.—The reason that seventeen street car conductors were dismissed was because the company claimed that they had not returned all the fares paid by the passengers and because some of the conductors carried passengers free. It is said that a number of conductors are marked for dismissal on similar grounds. Inspectors have been travelling on cars and keeping watch.

The grievance committee of the Rail-

way Employees' Union is looking into the matter.

FOUR WEEKS MORE.

Only four weeks now remain for those who are not already on the

Voters' List to have their names re-

registered. Those who have come to

reside in the city and young men who

have attained the age of 21 should see

that this is attended to at once, as the

list compiled at the coming Court of

Revision will in all probability be the

one used at the next Dominion election.

For the benefit of those who do not have time to go to the Court

House to register the Liberal Rooms,

No. 1230 Government Street, upstairs,

are open every evening, where this can

be done. Any one having their vote

registered in some other riding of this

province and residing in Victoria who

wish to have their vote transferred can

have this attended to also.

Now if our contemporary will just

take time to consult the records, after

he has recovered from the spasm which

rendered it irresponsible for the time

being for its utterances, it will find

that the Times has committed none of

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

British Columbia Permanent
Loan and Savings Co.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Company, 321 Cambie street, Vancouver, B. C., on Wednesday the 26th day of February, 1908, at 4 o'clock p.m. The President, Mr. Thos. T. Langlois occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Duke, acted as Secretary of the Meeting.

The following shareholders were present: S. Chadwick, Nanaimo; W. H. Bone, R. J. Robertson, Victoria; Geo. J. Telfer, R. H. Duke, Thos. T. Langlois, F. H. Godfrey, A. E. Bull, Geo. Ward, A. V. Robbins, Geo. Martin, H. J. Knott, W. H. Maikin, J. B. Mathers, Vancouver; Rev. C. M. Tate, Duncans; W. D. Cranston, Halifax; N. S.; A. B. Snider, Nanaimo; and others.

The Treasurer read the report of the Directors and the Financial Statement for the year 1907.

The President then said:

"The financial reports just read show a state of affairs which must be exceptionally gratifying to all those who have an interest in this Company. The poor man who has only a few dollars invested has received his share of profits as well as the rich man who has many thousands of dollars invested in the stock of the Company."

The statement of Assets and Liabilities shows an increase of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Permanent Paid-Up Capital, thus bringing it up to \$400,000, and an addition of Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Reserve Fund, which brings it up to \$200,000, thus maintaining the Reserve at 50 per cent. of the Permanent Capital. The total assets of the Company are now \$2,058,418.37, over four-fifths of this amount is out on first mortgage loans, and the choice quality of these loans is shown by the fact that "Interest Due and Accrued" at the end of the year was only one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the amount loaned, a truly remarkable showing for the end of a year in which a shortage of money was severely felt by many corporations."

"Several monthly series of instalment shares matured during the year, amounting all told to \$78,350, and, as usual, all maturities took place within the time originally estimated. I regret to say that the increased cost of money has made it necessary to increase the rate of interest on new loans, but trust that these conditions may soon change, as it is our aim to supply money to all home-builders at the lowest possible cost, consistent with fair dividends to shareholders and moderate cost of management."

"The depression which has been so severely felt in some of the most important cities of the world, has had very little effect on the Pacific Coast cities of Canada. Vancouver at the present time is making greater progress than at any time in her history. The building permits from January 1st to February 23rd of this year amounted to \$382,810 as against \$420,251 for the same period last year. The population is now generally considered to be over seven thousand. The bank clearings for the year amounted to \$132,000,000, as against \$132,666,358 for the previous year. The total amount of building permits, which were \$4,308,410 in 1906, increased to \$6,852,744 in 1907. The customs receipts at this port for 1907 were \$3,196,065, being \$1,135,526 in excess of the previous year."

"Very extensive railway building through Western Canada insures the circulation of a large amount of new capital, which must be of great benefit to all lines of business. The building of six hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through the mountainous districts of British Columbia, which commences this year, will mean the expenditure of immense amounts of money in this province. In addition to this, the Great Northern Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and B. C. Electric Railway companies are making considerable extensions of their lines."

"A new industry, which bids fair to become one of the leading industries of British Columbia, will commence the manufacture of paper this year from the abundant supply of raw material which exists all along the Canadian Pacific coast. The magnificent new million-dollar hotel, which the C. P. R. has erected at Victoria is helping to place that city in the front rank of North Pacific tourist centres. The railway extensions, together with other important developments now proceeding on Vancouver Island, will be of considerable benefit to the Capital City, and will help to make it one of the leading cities of Canada."

"The commercial expansion of Canada during the past ten years has been somewhat remarkable. On a basis of domestic exports and imports for home consumption, the total has increased from \$24,226,000 ten years ago to \$751,728,000 last year. Another evidence of growth and prosperity is found in the fact that deposits of the public in banks has increased from \$74 per head of population six years ago to \$105 per head last year. Canada's banking system was well tested in recent months and, thanks to the foresight and wisdom of the capital in control, has weathered the severe storm with comparatively small loss. The loan companies of Canada have shown great strength and freedom from loss. Canada is to be congratulated on having passed through a great tidal wave of financial stringency with little greater wreckage than is usual under ordinary conditions."

"Some months ago I visited the leading financial centres of Great Britain and arranged agencies for the sale of Debentures. From this source we expect to secure a considerable addition to our supply of funds, with which to meet the continued strong demand for loans."

"I beg to move the adoption of the Report as read."

The Vice-President, Dr. David H. Wilson, said:

"Before seconding the motion to adopt the Tenth Annual Report of this Company, I wish to congratulate the holders of Permanent Stock on the receipt of their usual dividend of 9 per cent., and upon the market value of their Permanent Stock having reached the high quotation of 96 per cent. above par. We have completed our first decade and a retrospect I feel assured, will give satisfaction to every man who is financially interested in this Company. We have made a rapid and uninterrupted advance each year. From nothing in 1898, one-half million in 1901, we have rolled up, as you will see by the report in your hands, assets amounting to more than two millions in 1908. As British Columbians, it is most gratifying to know that a financial institution, native to this province, should, in the short period of ten years, occupy the leading position amongst monetary institutions of its character west of the great financial cities of Eastern Canada."

"You will see by the financial statement in your hands that \$1,673,300 is invested in first mortgages on improved real estate and Fifty Thousand Dollars in share loans, making \$1,723,294 invested in the best securities Canada can offer. In this connection it may be noted that one of Canada's most successful life insurance companies has invested by far the greater portion of its capital, over Three Million Dollars, in this form of security, with the result that it shows a net earning capacity of a fraction over 1 per cent. on its investments, a higher rate than any other life insurance company in America, or, for that matter, in the world. At its annual meeting, its stockholders unanimously approved of that form of investment."

"With values going up as they have been doing in Canada, and with monthly repayments on principal under our system of loaning, it naturally follows that our securities are growing better as they grow older. At the same time your board is not unmindful of the fact that financial crisis have occurred in the history of all countries, and may again occur, and that a careful and conservative policy is the wise part."

"The next item of assets, \$21,617, Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company's stock, was a fortunate investment. We disposed of a portion of stock held in this company which has netted us a splendid profit. Since the first of the year about one-third of the amount shown on this report has been sold, and the management intends to sell all the balance within a short time. This action is taken because we believe it best to confine our investments to mortgage loans and office property."

"I have only to add, gentlemen, that the members of your Board, individually or collectively, or any company with which they may be connected, are not borrowers from this Company to the extent of one dollar; that your management has been vigorous and aggressive, at the same time conservative; your field staff, as well as your office staff, have been loyal and efficient."

"As a company, we have lived up to all our pledges, discharged faithfully and well our obligations, and we believe the pursuance of the same policy in the future will bring us to a continuance of the success which has ever been our good fortune to enjoy."

"I have pleasure in seconding the motion to adopt the Report."

Mr. W. H. Bone of Victoria, said:

"I have come here from time to time, and it appears to be pretty much the same story. Success seems to be crowning the efforts of the Company. I certainly feel perfectly satisfied as a shareholder with what has been done. We have read in the papers that money was very scarce, but our experience in Victoria has been more favorable than the year before. We have every confidence in the success and future of Victoria, the new C. P. H. Hotel, "Empress" of which we all feel proud. I am told it has been fairly well filled up since the opening day. I think I can truthfully say that there is no other place I have ever visited that presents such a beautiful view as that obtained on entering Victoria harbor. Many persons from all parts are investing very extensively in property about Victoria. I feel perfectly satisfied that the securities of the "B. C. Permanent" are good. I have looked over the statement, and notice that the securities are \$2.50 to every dollar loaned."

"I am very pleased to hear from Dr. Wilson's report that not one dollar of the Company's money has ever been loaned to any of the directors, as the loaning of money to directors has been the cause of much trouble in other countries."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The purchase of suitable sites for branch offices and the erection of

buildings as arranged by the Directors was approved by unanimous vote of the shareholders present.

The election of Directors was then held and resulted in the re-election of Thos. T. Langlois, Dr. D. H. Wilson, Geo. J. Telfer, David Spencer, sr., W. H. Maikin, Geo. Martin and Geo. Ward.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Thos. T. Langlois and Dr. David H. Wilson were respectively re-elected to the offices of President and Vice-President; Mr. Geo. J. Telfer to the position of Assistant Manager and Treasurer, and Mr. R. H. Duke was re-appointed as Secretary of the Company.

The retiring Trustees, Hon. Richard McBride, M.L.A., Ralph Smith, M.P., and Mr. Lawrence Goodacre, were re-elected.

Mr. W. T. Stein, C.A., also Messrs. Buttler & Chiene were elected as Auditors.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
As at December 31st, 1907.

ASSETS

Real Estate Loans—First Mortgage	\$1,672,300.00
Share Loans	49,964.58
Real Estate (Improved Property acquired by foreclosure)	\$1,722,294.58
Real Estate Sold Under Agreement (including balance on Head Office Property)	26,988.90
Summarized to Mortgages	135,619.51
Interest Due and Accrued	6,231.61
Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company's Stock	2,207.20
Furniture and Fixtures	2,612.00
Victoria Office Property	3,645.81
Vancouver Office Properties	115,838.73
Cash on Hand	11,814.99
	\$2,058,418.27

LIABILITIES

Capital Stocks—	
Permanent	\$ 600,000.00
Full Paid and Prepaid	304,750.00
Instalment	562,022.02
	\$1,666,772.02
Dividends—	
Permanent Prepaid and Full Paid Stocks	\$ 45,612.53
Instalment Stock	51,815.48
	\$ 97,428.01
Loan Repayments	\$ 55,047.03
Amounts Due on Uncompleted Loans	11,186.51
	\$ 66,233.54
Surplus—	
Reserve Fund	\$ 200,000.00
Contingent Fund	10,000.00
Balance of Profit and Dividend Account	4,577.69
	\$ 214,577.69
Liabilities to Public—	
Bonds and Accrued Interest	112,405.43
Deposits and Accrued Interest	138,175.76
Balance Due on Victoria Office Property	20,000.00
Bank Amount Borrowed and Loaned on Mortgages	84,825.85
	\$ 253,407.01
	\$2,058,418.27

THOMAS T. LANGLOIS, President; GEO. J. TELFER, Treasurer.

Vancouver, B. C., January 10th, 1908.

We have audited the accounts of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Company, from 21st December, 1906, to 21st December, 1907, and find the transactions of that period accurately recorded in the books of the company; the receipts accounted for; the investments duly authorized; and the receipts for all payments produced. We have made a careful examination of the Mortgages and have verified the Balances in the Bank and the Cash on Hand at 31st December, 1907.

The Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, and also the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, are properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a correct view of the affairs of the Company.

WILLIAM T. STEIN, C. A.
A. A. BOAK, Auditors.

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, JUST OFF OAK BAY AVE., with bath, toilet, hot and cold water, furniture, garden tools, chickens, etc., all for terms) \$1,750
SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE—Alpha street. Electric lights; 2 lots, each 60 x 120 feet; fruit trees, barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms, \$2,100
NIAGARA ST., JAMES BAY—5-roomed bungalow; electric light, bath, sewer; hot and cold water; all in good order; lot 60 x 120; one block from Dallas road. Surely a snap. Terms \$2,500
THREE FINE RESIDENCES, standing in front one to three acres of land, with charming grounds, from \$8,000 to \$15,000 each
Three 7 and 8-roomed houses, in the best part of the city; each \$4,500
LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than the market price. A fine lot, Grant avenue; all level and clear \$750
TWO SPLENDID LOTS on David street. For the two \$1,050
The biggest bargain in building lots, 167 x 200 frontage, on two principal streets; must be sold this week \$15,000

If you don't see what you want, call upon us. We have it at the right price. We have buyers for timber lands of undoubted merit at the right price. Bring in particulars and reports.

ISOLINE H. PERIN, Secretary's Report.

Madam President and Ladies: We have reached the end of another year, the thirteenth in our history, and we are pleased to report the continuance of that prosperity and blessing which have always attended our labors in the past.

May the work prosper in the coming year and may it be carried on in the same earnest and loving spirit as in the past.

ISOLINE H. PERIN.

Which not only verifies most of the information we have been giving the public for four months, but demonstrates beyond question that there are sufficient resources behind Alberni to make it a big city, even apart from its enormous shipping and terminal possibilities.

Lots in Subdivision 45, in our opinion, will some day be in the center of the Alberni of the future, and those who do not buy now at the present low prices, are missing the opportunity of their lives.

We have sold nearly four hundred acres besides many lots in Alberni in the past two weeks.

The Government Has Issued
a Book on Alberni

REAL ESTATE, TIMBER AND MINES

616 Fort Street

Phone 1610.

FRIENDLY HELP
SOCIETY MEETSOFFICERS' REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTWork of Past Year Reviewed
and New Officials
Elected.

The annual meeting of the Friendly Help Society was held on Tuesday morning at the rooms of the society in the market building, there being a large attendance of those interested. Among others present were His Worship Mayor Hall, His Lordship Bishop Perrin, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. G. K. Adams, and Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Mrs. Perrin presided and read very encouraging address, which is appended. The report of the secretary was read by Mrs. Wood and the treasurer's statement by Miss M. R. Lawson, who has so faithfully filled that office for the past thirteen years. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Perrin; recording secretary, Mrs. W. H. Wood; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss M. R. Lawson; first vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Grant; second vice-president, Mrs. McMickling; third vice-president, Mrs. Williscroft; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Powell; fifth vice-president, Miss McDowell; sixth vice-president, Mrs. Hardie.

The president's address was as follows:

My Dear Fellow-Workers: Although it has not been possible for me to take my share in the active work of the Friendly Help Association during the past year, I can assure you that my interest in it has in no way lessened; rather, as I have learnt more of its ends and methods, the more do I consider the honor of having been elected president. The past year has been one of great prosperity in Victoria, and although for the last two months times have been a little harder, yet the mildness of the winter has prevented any or that terrible suffering of which we have read in other towns. There is every prospect of abundance of work during the coming year, so that we have no fear of being called on to witness the horrors of poverty. Yet there is room for our work, and we trust that those who have supported the Friendly Help with their money will realize that subscriptions are still wanted. Cases must arise too often, among the vicious habits and especially drunkenness, of individuals which have to be helped. Temporal support must be given, as the children cannot be allowed to starve, and now and again partly from our own funds and partly from external help, a family will have to be deported and sent home to friends who will give the care and help that was not forthcoming from husband and father. Then there are cases of sickness where even if provision has to some extent been made by means of a club, there is need of extra comforts and luxuries, which the Friendly Help is able to supply. Best of all, the loving work of the district visitors, who are brought into closer personal contact with their less fortunate brothers and sisters in their time of need. It is the exact opposite from that indiscriminate alms giving, which is a matter of fact, is merely an idle way of getting rid of a beggar.

One of the original members of the Friendly Help who filed the office of treasurer, Miss Skinner, has been called to her rest during the past year. All who were fellow-workers with her can testify to the bright, cheerful way in which she did her work, and many a family in Victoria will feel that they have indeed lost a friend. I wish to offer my personal thanks to Mrs. W. Grant, our first vice-president, who has so ably filled my place. It is needless to say how thoroughly we all appreciate the untiring energy of our treasurer, Miss Mary Lawson. There are too many people who take up work at the first most energetically, and after

In Our Large Manufacturing Department

There is every possible facility for the turning out of work promptly and well. The presses and various heavy tools are all of the most modern description, while electricity furnishes the motive power. We melt and refine our own gold from the raw materials (See small display in our south window; also plaster cast models and finished article beside it; also a photograph of a busy corner where workmen with dext. fingers shape rings, bracelets, and every imaginary kind of trinket). We constantly employ a large corps of competent designers, jewelers, enamellers and engravers in this department. None but the most expert workmen mount our gems.

We buy Diamonds in large quantities direct from the cutters and mount them in our own Factory, thus eliminating all middlemen's profits. **YOU CAN BUY AT FIRST COST HERE.**

We have a special department for Jewelry Repairing; the remodelling of family jewels is a specialty.

We make to order any article of jewelry. Designs and estimates on application.

Challoner & Mitchell
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND SILVERSMITHS
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria THEATRE

MONDAY, MARCH 9
The Incubator of All That's Worth Laughing at. R. F. OUTCAULTS'S
BUSTER BROWN
With That Lovably Little Lilliputian,
MASTER REED.

Assisted by Mary Jane, "Tige," and 40 others. Positively entirely new this season. Gorgeous scene investment. Prices, 25c. Box Office opens 10 a. m. Friday, March 6th. Mail orders, accompanied by cheque, will receive their usual attention.

THE NEW GRAND
Week March 2nd

GILDAY AND FOX

Hebrew Impersonators. The Greatest Hebrew Comedians in the Day. Something Unique in Vaudeville.

VERA DE BASSINI

"The Italian Nightingale."

ANITA HENDRI, DAVID MILES AND COMPANY.

Dramatic Sketch "The Marshal." **THE SIDONIAS**

The Eccentric Tramp and the Golf Girl.

MR. AND MRS. BLESSING

Presenting Their Original Mysterious Comedy "The Surprise Dinner."

THOS. J. PRICE

SONG ILLUSTRATOR.

"Perhaps."

NEW MOVING PICTURES

"Good Wine"; "Amateur Hunter."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

M. NAGEL, Director.

"The Tailor" by Kretschmer.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.

Week Commencing March 2nd.

ADGIE

The Famous Lion Tamer and Her Den of **AFRICAN-BRED LIONS**

In Her Sensational, Artistic and Graceful Performance.

Other Features: THE THREE KUHN'S, CHARLES RILEY, THOMAS AND PATINE, HARRY DE VERA and the PANTAGESCOPE.

Arcade Theatre
50 YATES STREET

MOVING PICTURES

Fire-side Reminiscences. Raising the Wind. Scarecrow. Palmistry. Bandits. Nurses' Strike.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS

Just One Word of Consolation. When Evening Comes in Singing Home.

Sweet Home. Continuous Show Daily, 2 to 10:30 p. m. Programme changes every Monday. Admission, 10 cents; Children's Saturday Matinee, 5 cents.

BASKETBALL
ASSEMBLY RINK

Y. M. C. A.

vs.

J. B. A. A.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th

8:30 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25c.

E. SMITH, Referee.

Leap Year Skate
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,

MARCH 11th

AT THE RINK

Every lady who buys a skate ticket and admission ticket on the 11th can bring a gentleman to skate free of charge.

News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province

LIGHTING SCHEME IS ENDORSED

GREAT MAJORITY FAVOR ELECTRICITY IN CITY

Soccer Enthusiasm Aroused Over Ysmith's Game With Nanaimo.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ladysmith, March 4.—There was nothing of much public importance transacted at this week's meeting of the city council. A formidable array of bills was presented, totalling something like \$700, and the council seemed to feel it itself verging perilously near to insolvency. However, the accounts were referred to the finance committee for payment.

The city constable reported that he had completed his canvas of the town in connection with the proposed lighting scheme. He had been to every house in town, and, as a result of his canvass he had got promises for 1,760 lights. Of this number, however, only 500 were wanted on the 50 cents a light flat rate. The majority of the people wanted the meter system, and with reasonable rates probably another 400 lights would be required. In all there were only about twenty houses in town where lights were refused at any price. The report is regarded as extremely satisfactory, and the fullest information possible as to the cost of installing and operating an electric plant will be sought for at once.

May be Drowned.

There are grave reasons for suspecting that one of the crew of the S. S. Thor, now loading at the local wharves, has been drowned. At any rate, he has disappeared, and as he was last seen going in the direction of the wharf, it is generally believed that he has fallen into the bay and been drowned. A pipe and pocket knife were found on one of the caps of the wharf, and Constable Cassidy has had the water in that vicinity thoroughly dragged. But the ground is very unfavorable for dragging operations, and up to the time of writing no traces of the body have been discovered.

The accident, supposing it to be true, is one of quite a list that have occurred at the Wellington company's wharves, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that they are entirely unlighted. How ships' crews going back to their vessels at night are to get aboard without mishap is a miracle, and the place badly needs lighting up.

Exciting Runaways.

There have been two exciting runaways in the town these last few days. The first was that of the team belonging to Simon Leiser's store. The horses bolted out of the alleyway at the side of the store, tore across Gatacre street and swept into the alleyway again. It requires a careful driver to negotiate this piece of road, but the runaways got through in safety at a mad gallop. They swerved into Roberts street, crashed round the corner at the Grand hotel on one wheel, and continued their mad career along the Esplanade. Passing the store again, one of the employees managed to board the wagon and succeeded in pulling them up at the foot of High street. The race created a great deal of excitement, but luckily no one was hurt and no damage was done.

The same can be said of the second runaway, which occurred yesterday. A team and wagon had come out from Carmichael's ranch for a load of hay and feed stuffs. The wagon had just been loaded from Russell's feed store when the horses bolted, making off quickly across First avenue. The maddest beasts dragged the heavily laden wagon partly up an embankment, with the result that the whole load was dumped on the street. Then they dashed away, just grazing the telegraph poles, finally swinging into the middle of the avenue. They raced along until they were stopped close by the Columbia hotel, after half a mile sprint. Luckily no one happened to be in the road, and the driver was able to come back for his load.

Only Seventeen Working Days.

Owing to an accident to the Wellington Colliery Company's locomotive, the mines were idle the last two days of February. For the whole month there were only seventeen working days. The prospects are better for March, and it is expected that there is steady work for the first two weeks. There are no immediate signs of the smelter resuming operations, and nothing definite is known as to when the local logging camps will open out again.

To Take Up Ranching.

John Ryan and family are leaving town for the Yakima valley in Washington. Mr. Ryan is going to take up land there and leave here to-day. He is one of the best known residents of the city, and has always been an ardent supporter of local sport. If good wishes will procure success Mr. Ryan will be an eminently prosperous rancher.

Druid Lodge Social.

The local Druid lodge gave a most enjoyable and successful social on Saturday evening in the Oddfellows' hall. A very large crowd was present and an excellent musical programme was rendered, followed by a supper. Among the performers were Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Reid, and Mr. Dobble, all of Victoria.

Will Organize Choir.

J. M. Morgan, of Victoria, is making arrangements for starting a male voice

choir here. Mr. Morgan, who is following the profession of music teacher in Victoria, enjoyed a national reputation in the Old Country as a choir master. He was conductor of the Reservoir male voice choir, the premier organization of the kind in the Old Country, and only came out here because his health failed him. It is his present intention to run a choir here in conjunction with one at Victoria, when it would be easy to combine them for concert or touring purposes.

Wedding in City.

There was a quiet wedding here on Sunday night, when Mr. S. Wilson and Mrs. Dunn were united in matrimony. The bride and bridegroom have been in the district for a number of years, and many friends wish them happiness and prosperity.

Association Football.

Saturday will be an off-day for local football. The Island-Mainland match, for which five of the home players are booked, is exciting not nearly near the interest of the game pending between Nanaimo and the home club a week later. The indifferent exhibition of the locals against the Y. M. C. A. boys on Saturday has rather discredited their chances for the championship with Victoria critics. But the boys have a habit of rising to the occasion, and only twice in their football careers have they been beaten on their own ground, and on neither occasion were Nanaimo the visitors. Shrewd critics of the game predict a hard and open contest, but are inclined to think the advantage of ground will secure victory for the locals. Nothing is to be left to chance. The players are already in training, and there is no doubt it will be the match of the season.

The intermediate championship now lies between Ladysmith and Victoria-West, with the balance of advantage all in favor of the latter club. The seal for the third time this season administered defeat to the Nanaimo Wanderers, but there was only a goal between them, and the visitors left the field before time in order to get the train. In the first half the home boys had all the play and only the brilliant goal-keeping of Walker saved the visitors from disaster. In the second half they fell away and had the Wanderers played out time they might have made a draw of it, as they were having considerably the better of the game.

As things are, Victoria-West have a lead of one point, and will meet Ladysmith on their own ground.

Along the Waterfront.

The following vessels sailed at the local wharves during the week: Pilot, cargo; Queen City, fuel; Princess Beatrice, fuel; Clayburn and scows, cargo; Frances Cutting, fuel; Dots and scows, cargo; Czar, fuel; Hope, fuel; Sea Court, fuel; Czar, fuel; Flyer and scows, cargo; Burrard, fuel; Thetis, cargo.

The Thor is a new vessel, specially designed for expeditious unloading. Instead of masts she has a series of derricks on both sides so that her cargo can be discharged at both sides at once.

The Thetis, a U. S. revenue cutter, after coaling, left for the Alaskan coast to rescue a Jap crew who are marooned somewhere in the neighborhood of Cape Yatukai.

Personal Movements.

Major Nicholson returned from a brief visit to Victoria yesterday.

John Ryan went up to Nanaimo yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Fraser returned from a visit to Victoria yesterday.

John Currie, who has been home for a few weeks, leaves for Valdez Island tomorrow.

Nurse Addie, who fell and injured herself the other day, is still confined to bed.

J. W. Coburn, president of the Lady Smith Lumber Co., was in town yesterday.

Russell Simpson returned to business on Monday.

MAN'S DESPERATE

ATTACK ON BOY

Vancouverite First Stole Bread, Then Slashed Youth With Razor.

—

Vancouver, March 4.—As the result of a stabbing affray at the foot of Cambie street early last night an 18-year-old boy, Don Brousseau, is in the General hospital in a critical condition. Phillip Baker, the man who did the stabbing, is in jail, and upon the fate of the boy depends the seriousness of the charge, upon which he will be committed.

Brousseau almost bled to death after being brought into the police station last night. After the doctors had put fifteen stitches in the wound he bled so profusely that three heavy towels were necessary to staunch the flow of blood. He was slashed from behind the left ear through the lower lobe of the ear and his cheek laid open right to the corner of the mouth. The razor with which the slashing was done was broken in several places, and it is feared that pieces have been left in the boy's face.

Baker pleaded guilty to the stabbing before Magistrate Williams to-day, but an adjournment was taken in order to await the outcome of the case at the hospital.

Baker attempted to steal some bread from Brousseau, who lives in a side-tracked car near the foot of Cambie street. He was captured by a number of men, and the bread recovered. When Brousseau came back to his home he was met by Baker, and without the least warning the latter drew the razor from his pocket and slashed him.

DRUID LODGE SOCIAL.

The local Druid lodge gave a most enjoyable and successful social on Saturday evening in the Oddfellows' hall. A very large crowd was present and an excellent musical programme was rendered, followed by a supper.

Will Organize Choir.

J. M. Morgan, of Victoria, is making arrangements for starting a male voice

STEAMER WILL PLY ON HARRISON LAKE

New Royal City Vessel to Ship Supplies to Logging Camps.

New Westminster, March 4.—The flat-bottomed steamer, which has been under construction near the Small & Bucklin mill for some weeks by Messrs. Garvey and Yates, will be put into the water at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She will then be taken around to Vancouver, where the boilers and machinery will be installed, after which she will return to New Westminster for her finishing touches. The steamer will be used in the Harrison lake business, and will be the first steamer for some years to make a systematic bid for the business with the mill and logging camps which are located at the head of and along the Harrison lake. A large amount of traffic has sprung up with firms at Harrison mills and along the river, which Messrs. Garvey and Yates will be able to secure.

Besides making weekly trips between this city and the head of Harrison lake, the new steamer will be used as a ferry from Harrison mills to Chilliwack in place of the little steamer Minnie.

The firm has secured an understanding with the department that they will be given the mail contract between Harrison mills and Chilliwack as soon as they are ready to take it over.

Messrs. Garvey and Yates' boat is about 100 feet long over all, and will cost about four thousand dollars. She is specially built to negotiate the Harrison river in entire security from the many sandbars which characterize that stream. No name has yet been chosen for her by her builders, but an appropriate label, accompanied by a dash of champagne, will be given her at an early date.

PROGRESS OF WORK

ON KITAMAT ROAD

Fifty Mile Road Built to Copper River—Final Survey.

—

Kamloops, March 4.—Considering the difficulties experienced, good progress is being made with construction work on the Kitimat branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, according to J. B. Harstone, superintendent for the contractors, Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart, who has just come down from the north.

He states that the big undertaking of building a road from Kitimat at tidewater in Copper river, a distance of 56 miles, was completed a fortnight ago. Since then many sledges of supplies have been forwarded across the divide of Copper river, where several hundred men are engaged in grading operations. Ten miles of right-of-way have been cleared. Two engineering parties are now in the field checking up the final survey, and it is reported that one or two slight alterations may be carried out. With the advent of the spring the number of laborers will be greatly increased.

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TO RENT Modern Bungalow, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.
\$1,850.00 House and lot, Cross St., James Bay. Large lot 60 x 120, sewer connection.
\$1,150.00 Large lot on St. Andrew St., close to Park. Very fine lot.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd
CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STREETS, VICTORIA, B.C.

G. T. P. BILL WAS DISCUSSED

IT PASSED SECOND READING LAST NIGHT

Civil Service Bill Met With Check at Yesterday's Sitting of House.

In the legislature yesterday afternoon the civil service bill of the government met with a set back. John Oliver persisted in having the amendments of the bill brought in in a regular form.

He objected to the presence of the attorney who was in reality responsible for the superannuation end of the bill, having a place on the floor of the House.

Mr. Oliver forced an appeal to the Speaker on a point of order as to whether an amendment introduced by Hon.

Dr. Young would not require to be brought in by message, as it increased the burden upon the finances of the province. This necessitated the consideration of the bill standing over until the point raised should be considered by him.

A little later, by a strange coincident,

W. Wainwright, of the G. T. P., was

forced to leave the floor of the House.

No one probably enjoyed the new experience better than Mr. Wainwright, however. Mr. Wainwright had taken a place on the floor of the House expecting the bill affecting his company to come up.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, noticing that

there were others on the floor, called

the attention of the chairman of the committee to the fact, and accordingly

Mr. Wainwright retired.

The G. T. P. bill, after being dis-

cussed, passed its second reading at

the evening sitting, with only the three Socialists opposing it.

A number of bills were advanced

during the two sittings.

The dentistry bill called for a long discussion, the House dividing upon the question of whether the bill should be passed or not.

The bill passed its second reading.

Press Gallery, March 4th, 1908.

The House assembled at 2.30.

Prayers were read by Rev. S. G. Thompson.

Supply Bill.

The House went into committee on the supply bill, with Price Ellison in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete, without amendment.

The report was adopted.

Books Bill.

The report on the bill to amend the

Timber Measurement Act was adopted

and the bill passed its third reading.

Civil Service.

The civil service bill was committed with W. R. Ross in the chair.

On Hon. Dr. Young moving to strike

out all the section of the bill after the title for the purpose of substituting for it a new bill, John Oliver raised a point of order. He contended that by Rule 43 this was an impossible proceeding.

Hon. Dr. Young then proceeded by moving to amend section by section.

Mr. Oliver then raised the point of order that there were strangers on the floor of the House.

It was quite apparent that the member referred to the attorney who had assisted in the preparation of the superannuation section of the bill and who was seated beside the minister in charge of the bill. The attorney retired a distance, and a discussion followed, in which Mr. Oliver continued to prove his rights.

The chairman demurred at enforcing the request, which was met by Mr. Oliver pressing for an appeal to the speaker. He called attention to the fact that there were strangers on the floor of the House who were passing notes to members.

Finally the chairman agreed to accede to the request of Mr. Oliver and all strangers on the floor retired from the chamber.

Mr. Oliver then took the ground that the section proposed to be introduced instead of section 2 of the original bill, included persons who were excluded in the original section 2, and could, therefore, only be introduced by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as it increased the burdens. The section proposed to be inserted by the minister was read as follows:

"All the public service shall, for the purposes of this act, include, and the members of the public service shall consist of:

"All persons employed and holding office at the pleasure of the crown in or under the several departments, branches and institutions of the executive government of the province of British Columbia who are paid a yearly salary, voted by the legislative assembly, either by commission, lump sum, or otherwise, and appointed to employment or office by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by orders in council, upon conditions prescribed in such orders."

Members of the public service shall, for the purposes of this act, be classified as deputy heads of departments,

officers, chief clerks, clerks, stenographers and permanent employees."

Persons formerly members of the public service, as defined by this section, who are in receipt of a pension or superannuation allowance voted each year, may, forsooth, still claim to such allowances and may be superannuated under the provisions of this act, as if they were still members of the public service; but the time between their actual withdrawal from the public service and the time superannuation was granted under this act shall not be considered in computing the term of public service.

In the original section Mr. Oliver pointed out there was the following provision:

"Provided always, that this Act shall not apply to any person who, having attained the age of forty-five years or upwards, and not having previously been a member of the public service, shall at any time hereafter be appointed to any office or employment."

This Mr. Oliver contended, showed that the burden was to be increased in this respect.

Hon. Mr. Cotton held that the provisions of the amending bill decreased rather than increased the burden.

Stuart Henderson contended that the amendments might decrease the burden in general, but if any particular increase were made it would have to come down by message.

A. E. McPhillips took the ground that

the title of the bill provided for superannuation of civil servants. If the bill did not go beyond the civil servants in its superannuation it was within the power of the legislature to deal without a special message.

Mr. Oliver persisted in his point, quoting authorities to show that the amending section applied to a class which were excluded under the original bill.

The chairman ruled against Mr. Oliver, who then took an appeal to the speaker.

After hearing argument on the point the speaker asked time to consider the question.

On resuming the proceedings, the committee decided to rise and report the bill.

The Liquor License Act.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Liquor License Act, with Price Ellison in the chair.

Stuart Henderson proposed to amend the bill by changing the title to that of an "Act to Provide Free Drinks for Provincial Constables."

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Henderson wanted to know if he understood the attorney-general to say that he had not appointed license commissioners since the first of the year.

The attorney-general said he had not.

Mr. Henderson called attention to the fact that the attorney-general by the amendment proposed, in which substitution was to be made of the "may" for "shall," was now providing for the government doing something for the government doing something before it had not properly done before.

If the legislature said that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should do something it was fair to expect that this would be done until an amendment was made that it might be done.

The attorney-general took a course which he apparently thought was unauthorized, trusting to the majority behind the government to sanction it.

The attorney-general contended that the police now were charged with the administration of the law in the districts, and this move tend to better maintain order in the districts affected.

Dr. Hall moved in favor of an appeal from the decision of the police to the courts. He contended that this was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the superintendent of provincial police was given power to deal with licensees in certain outlying districts. It was now proposed to go beyond this and give the superintendent of provincial police the power to administer the licenses not only in those outlying parts, but in other places where license commissioners had existed. The police were charged only with the keeping of peace, and there were the courts to dispose of all questions. There would grow up a system by which saloons would see that the police officers who were to hold the absolute power of cancelling the licenses would be favored with free drinks. The bill was providing for a most dangerous condition of affairs where police officers, influenced by local prejudices, would be allowed to work in the administration of the licensing laws. This was especially dangerous when it was taken into account that there was no appeal from this.

Ample assurance that the company would employ white labor had been given in the following letter:

Victoria, Feb. 28th, 1908.

Hon. Richard McBride, Premier, Victoria:

Dear Sir—In consideration of the exemption from taxation granted to our company in its agreement with your government, I hereby undertake on behalf of the said company that in the construction of its railway within the province white labor shall be exclusively employed, unless otherwise permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

I further undertake to implement this letter by any further or formal undertaking under the seal of the company that may be necessary to give full legal effect thereto.

Yours truly,

W. WAINWRIGHT,
Second Vice-President.

The provincial government had been

actuated only to make a fair bargain.

The government felt that as trustees of

the interests of the province they

should be charged with conserving and

preserving the interests of the province.

So far as modern development of rail-

ways were concerned large tracts of

land were required by companies. He

in that instance over two-thirds of the householders had asked for the hotel, and a full investigation had resulted in it being found that the hotel was needed.

Mr. Williams argued that it was not sufficient to have two-thirds of the householders sign a petition before an hotel was opened.

Dr. Kergin thought it would be impossible for Superintendent Hussey to exercise direct control over all parts of the province. It would rest with the local constables to exercise authority. There might be local police who were not above reproach. Influences might be brought to bear on such men. He thought there should be an appeal at least to the county court judge.

W. C. Munro felt that the placing of the power proposed in the hands of the provincial police was a vicious one.

In the small towns it was difficult to get men as constables who were not brought under the influence of this traffic. Under the system the licenseeholder was made subservient to the police officer. If commissioners were appointed under the present system who did not do their work well, did not need to be reappointed. In the majority of cases the commissioners, if not suitable, were appointed for a direct purpose, and the abuse arose by them carrying out what they were appointed for.

W. Ross explained that in connection with the statements that certain commissioners had failed to do their duty, and this brought about the conditions which called for the change, the incidents were in his district. In one case a second wholesale license had been refused in Hosmer by the commissioners. An appeal was taken to the county court judge, who granted it on the ground that under the existing law it was impossible to refuse it.

The amendment to allow of an appeal from the decision of the police officer was defeated.

Mr. Henderson proposed to grant power to levy a tax on hotel-keepers without petition.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Cannery License.

The House went into committee on the bill to increase the revenues of the crown, which is the bill to levy licenses on canneries.

H. C. Brewster wanted to know if some appeal could not be allowed from the decision of the commissioners of fisheries, who was given discretionary power. He suggested an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The attorney-general thought that would be useless as the government would be guided in such a case most likely by the commissioner of fisheries, who was the attorney-general.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

G. T. P. Agreement.

On the second reading of the bill respecting the G. T. P., Premier McBride said he would only touch on some of the most important features of the bill.

By this some 13,000 acres held as Indian revenue had been released and made available to be taken up. In Victoria there was an example of the retardation which might follow the preservation of an Indian reserve, close to the city. The Songhees reserve had afforded an example of what should never be allowed again to occur. In spite of the best efforts of the city, the provincial government and the federal authorities, it had been found impossible to settle the matter. The Indian was still there. He had strong rights and it was difficult to settle the matter.

When the government made the settlement in the G. T. P. lands at Kala Island, it was felt that the question of the Indian reserve would come up sooner or later. The matter of the Indian reserve was to be left over. The railway company made an early move in the matter? The Dominion government, it was agreed, had implemented the company's efforts. The sum of \$7.50 an acre was paid by the company for the Indian rights. The province had received \$2.50 an acre, the rate paid for second class lands. But this was a very small amount compared with the greater interest which the province was to receive.

The government considered that a wise agreement had been made. The attorney-general had been asked to settle the matter.

The attorney-general contended that the police now were charged with the administration of the law in the districts, and this move tend to better maintain order in the districts affected.

Dr. Hall moved in favor of an appeal from the decision of the police to the courts. He contended that this was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the superintendent of provincial police was given power to deal with licensees in certain outlying districts. It was now proposed to go beyond this and give the superintendent of provincial police the power to administer the licenses not only in those outlying parts, but in other places where license commissioners had existed. The police were charged only with the keeping of peace, and there were the courts to dispose of all questions. There would grow up a system by which saloons would see that the police officers who were to hold the absolute power of cancelling the licenses would be favored with free drinks.

The bill was providing for a most dangerous condition of affairs where police officers, influenced by local prejudices, would be allowed to work in the administration of the licensing laws. This was especially dangerous when it was taken into account that there was no appeal from this.

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The government felt that as trustees of the interests of the province they

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preserving the interests of the province.

So far as modern development of rail-

ways were concerned large tracts of

land were required by companies. He

was advised that the Dominion authorities had gone so far as to suggest that it was necessary in the prairie sections to allow the G. T. P. a grant of 640 acres every seven miles, and 2,360 acres as divisional points. The needs of a terminal for a great transcontinental line of railway would be very great. In arranging for a terminal point of the importance of Prince Rupert he felt it was not unreasonable to expect that 22,000 acres would be required. The Dominion government had by order in council requested the handing over of 12,000 acres of Indian lands in addition to the 10,000 acres then granted. This was urged as the public interest.

FREE!**FREE!****FREE!**

**Silver Spoons, Cups & Saucers, Plates, Cream Jugs, Teapot
Stands, Cream Jugs, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates,
Purses, Hat Pins, Etc., Etc., Etc.**

EVERY TWENTY-FIVE CENT PACKAGE OF

**WHITE SWAN
WASHING POWDER**

CONTAINS A COUPON WORTH 20 CENTS

**In Trade at the White Swan Premium Bazaar, 82 Douglas Street.
THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY FOR MARCH**

**G. T. P. BILL
WAS DISCUSSED**

(Continued from page 8.)

1. Who was caretaker on Matsqui dyke from October 1st, 1906, to September 20th, 1907?

2. What salary was paid to caretaker for said period?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "I. C. J. Payne from 1st October, 1906, to 31st January, 1907. D. Duguid from 1st February, 1907, to 30th September, 1907."

"2. C. J. Payne, \$155; D. Duguid, \$475.50."

Dr. Kergin asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

"As a condition upon which the Bella Coola Development Company holds its lease—

1. Does the company have to spend a stated sum upon buildings by a stated time? If so, what sum and by what time?

2. Does the company have to begin construction of mills by a stated time? If so, what time?

3. Does the company have to have in operation mills of a stated capacity by a stated time? If so, what mills and by what time?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. No, except as set out in answer to question 3.

"2. No, except as set out in answer to question 3.

"3. The company must erect, equip and maintain a pulp or paper mill, the capacity of the mill to be a ton of paper for each and every square mile of land included in lease. Such mill must be kept in operation for six months in each year, unless the chief commissioner of lands and works shall, for good and sufficient reason, release the company from operating said mill for the whole or any part of the said period of six months in each and every year."

Dr. Kergin asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following question:

"On what condition, other than the payment of royalty, may the Oriental Power and Pulp Company log timber other than pulp wood?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"The lease to the Oriental Power and Pulp Company does not authorize the company to cut any timber, except for pulp wood purposes."

The House adjourned at 6 until 8:30.

EVENING SITTING.

Assembling at 8:45 the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Municipal Elections.

The House adjourned this evening to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections and elections in municipalities.

Dr. Kergin speaking to the amendment introduced by G. H. Naden, by which he proposed to give the franchise to women, said "women were as liter-

ated in the affairs of a municipality as the men. The women were just as deeply interested as the men. It given the franchise the women would become well posted. The time had come when they should have a vote. The women had quite as much at stake as the men in the matter."

The amendment was lost.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Succession Duties.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Succession Duty Act with Price-Ellis in the chair.

The bill was reported and passed its third reading.

Placer Mining.

The bill to amend the Placer Mining Act was committed with Neil Mackay in the chair.

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

The report was adopted and the bill passed its third reading.

Water Causes Act.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Water Causes Consolidation Act with J. McInnes in the chair.

The bill was reported complete.

Game Protection.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Game Protection Act, 1898, with W. Hunter in the chair.

Considerable objection was raised to the section which dealt with the issuing of licenses to kill game, which was dealing with the G. T. P. in a business way.

The Dominion government were the partners of the G. T. P. in building across British Columbia to the extent of a three-quarters interest.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if a mortgagor was to be considered as a partner of the mortgagee.

Hon. Mr. Oliver contended that the guarantee of the Dominion government made it a partner in this matter.

Proceeding to the question of the letter from Chas. M. Hays to Hon. W. Templeman, Mr. Bowser contended that the letter was given as an assurance not of early construction, but for political purposes. It was a clever letter written by the clever head of a big corporation. But this letter written in 1904 had not resulted in any construction beginning. It remained for the provincial government to ensure immediate construction.

Mr. Oliver after giving attention to the contention of Mr. McPhillips, argued that the latter did not know the provisions of the bill introduced. There was ample in the dentistry law now in force to provide against persons not qualified practicing.

The bill passed its second reading, only the Socialists voting against it. The pairs were Messrs. Jardine and Thomson and Messrs. Eagleson and

Dentistry Bill.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, on the second reading of the bill respecting dentistry, explained the difficult features of the

The government would then be able to advance the price of lots from time to time as it was seen advisable to do. It was further proposed to be in a position to rent the water front lots if necessary upon advantageous conditions.

Mr. Macdonald took the ground that dentistry was not a profession. It required less skill than the business of a jeweler or some other branches. If this organization into associations continued it would be found that the

new dentistry act was required as soon after the last one it was indeed true that dentistry was making rapid strides. The House could not pass laws to do away with competition in the dental business. The bill, he thought, was brought by the Vancouver

T. P. bill. The report appears in another column.

W. J. Bowser took the ground that the Liberal party at Ottawa did not consider 10,000 acres sufficient for terminal facilities at Kalem Island. He took issue that the Dominion government had not urged the province to relinquish its reversionary rights in the land at Kalem Island for the benefit of the Indians alone. The Dominion government, he argued, had not always recognized the reversionary rights of the province. The Dominion government had given a patent to the G. T. P. without recognizing the province's reversionary interests.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that Hon. Mr. Oliver, in the debates in the House, had shown that the province's reversionary rights were recognized.

Hon. Mr. Bowser contended that the full returns had not been brought down by the Dominion government at Ottawa. Reading from documents he

contended that while the government gave the G. T. P. a patent to the land there was also a second document which recognized the fact that a reversionary right resided in the province.

Parker Williams alluded to the fact that a town under one corporation was not a desirable one. The Socialist party had endorsed the Kalem Island sale of 10,000 acres because it ensured the location of Prince Rupert on government land rather than upon land which had been alienated. He could not see why 10,000 acres should not be enough for a very large city. He could not understand the Liberals opposing the 10,000 acre grant and now supporting this grant. There was no need to expect that the G. T. P. would have to go outside of the old grant for many years to come.

Dr. Kergin thought the bill was very good one. This was something of great public importance and should be above party politics. He referred to the attorney general's attempt to depart from the example set by the premier and indulge in an attack upon the Dominion government. Dr. Kergin laid stress upon the immense wealth which was in northern British Columbia. In a few years the importance and wealth of that country would be known to all parts of the province. The opening up of new British Columbia would be of the greatest importance to all parts. The results would show the wisdom of the federal government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in formulating the scheme of the new transcontinental line. The assurance that the work of construction was to commence before June 1st would be of great importance. He argued that the sale of the government section by public auction from time to time would not be attended with any loss to the province. The best results would be obtained in that way. He thought provision should have been made for ensuring that a portion of the townsite should be placed on the market within a specified time. The company had received a great deal in this transaction. The three-quarters interest in the land which the company got would be worth millions of dollars. Engineers were more charged with the lives of men than dentists.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite also opposed the bill.

John Oliver on the point that the dental firm objected to advertised

raised the point that he believed the legal firm of the member of the islands advised.

Mr. McPhillips denied that his firm put their names forward in the newspapers.

Mr. Oliver said he would accept the statement and add that his eyes had deceived him. Mr. Oliver said he was informed that the attorney general was the solicitor for the dental association which prosecuted the Boston Dental Association and lost the case, stating that he would introduce this bill.

The attorney general had denied this and he would accept this statement.

Mr. Oliver after giving attention to the contention of Mr. McPhillips, argued that the latter did not know the provisions of the bill introduced. There was ample in the dentistry law now in force to provide against persons not qualified practicing.

The bill passed its second reading, only the Socialists voting against it.

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new dentistry act was required as soon after the last one it was indeed true that dentistry was making rapid strides. The House could not pass laws to do away with competition in the dental business. The bill, he thought, was brought by the Vancouver

which would put that institution out of existence.

Hon. Mr. Bowser denied this.

Mr. Macdonald wished to know if nothing like this had been said.

The attorney general said he never said anything like that.

Mr. Macdonald said he would take the member's word for this. The bill, however, it was evident, was introduced to work against that institution.

The bill was passed its second reading.

The bill to amend the Special Survey

Survey Act passed its second reading.

New Bills.

A bill to amend the False Creek

Foreside Act was introduced by the attorney general and passed its first reading.

The House adjourned at 1:25 a. m. until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

PEASANT PRIMA DONNA.

Grand Opera Singer Who Danced in Travelling Fairs.

One of the most interesting personalities in the company for the next grand opera season at Covent Garden, London, will be Miss Lina Cavalieri, whose career reads like a creation of the brain of some fertile novelist.

It was about twelve years ago that

Miss Cavalieri, a pretty peasant girl, first arrived in Paris from Italy, where,

it is said, she had been a dancer in a travelling fair. In Paris she began at the tiny "cafe-concert" and gradually worked her way up to the Folies-Bergere and the other big music halls.

But Miss Cavalieri was ambitious,

and became tired of being famous as a dancer. She wanted to sing in grand opera. Colonel Mapleton, who heard her sing, told her that her voice had capabilities. So she went to study in Italy, and three years ago astonished Paris by singing with Caruso in Giordano's "Fedora."

Last year she sang at the grand opera in Paris. At the present time she is one of the "stars" of the Metropolitan opera house, New York, and in May she will attain the Mecca of all operatic artists and appear at Covent Garden, London.

The average weight of the British salmon is eight pounds.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1908, at the City Pound, Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by Public Auction the following animal, viz., Jersey heifer, 2 years old, unless the said animal is redeemed and the pound charges paid at, or before, the time of sale.

W. H. CRAIG,

Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., March 4th, 1908.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., March, 1908.

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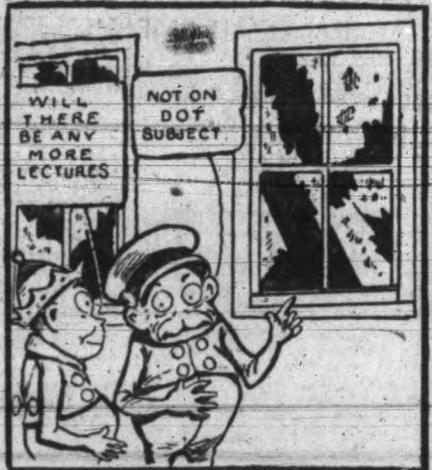
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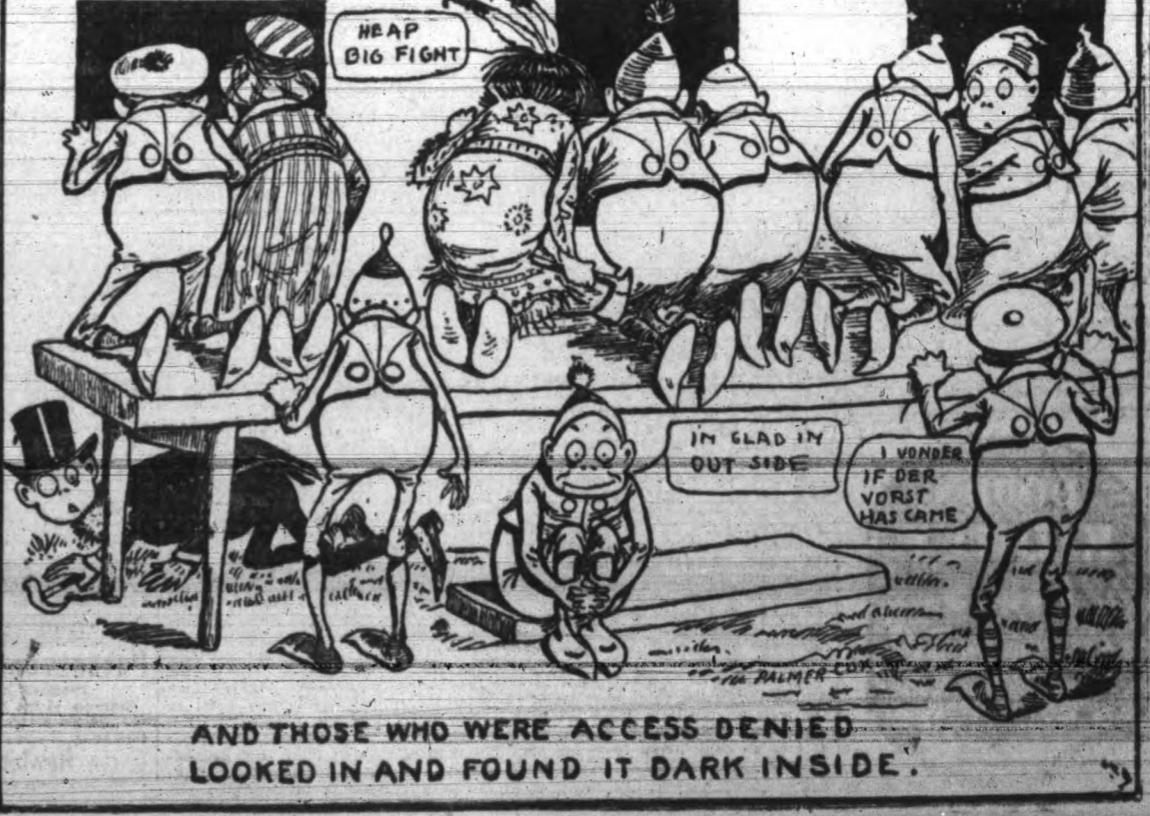
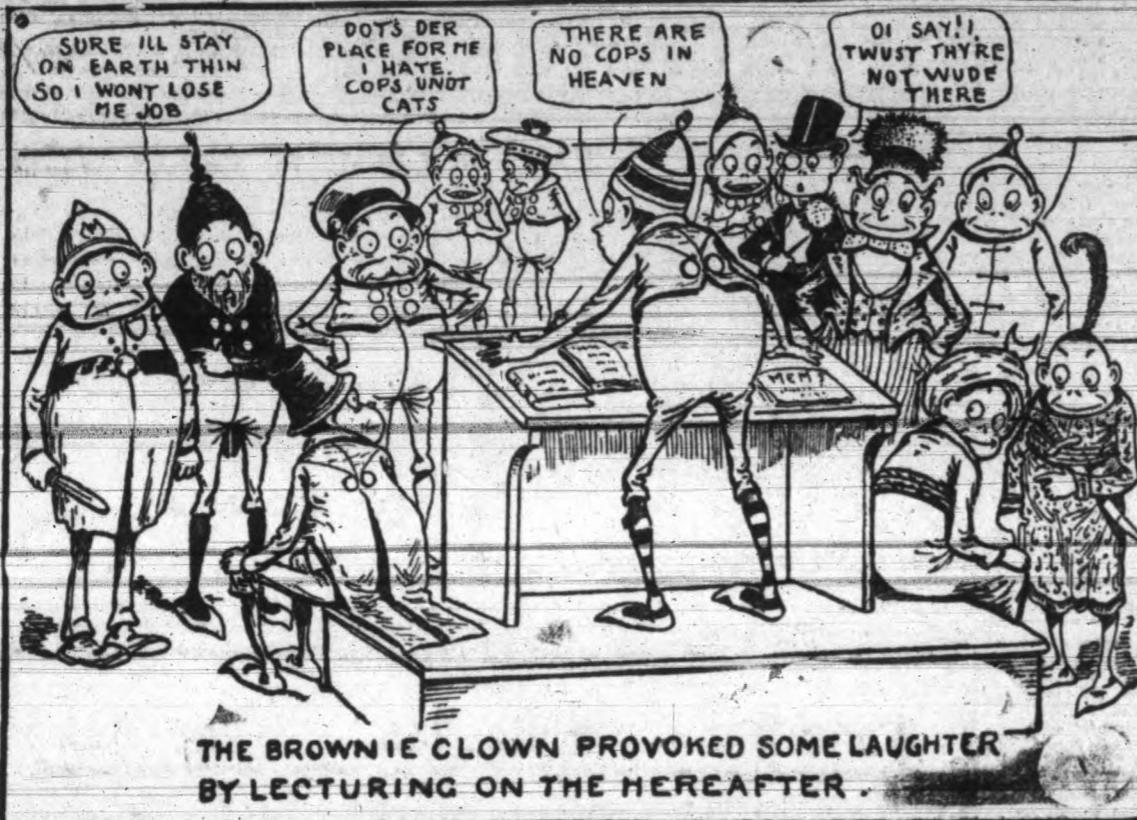
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BROWNIE of BROWNIE TOWN CLOWN BY PALMER COX

Copyright, 1908,
by Palmer Cox



JUDGMENT GIVEN IN
REAL ESTATE CASE

Judge Lampman Gives Reasons
for Deciding for Duck
& Johnston.

The following judgment in the case of Duck & Johnston vs. Daniels was handed down by Judge Lampman yesterday:

Duck & Johnston vs. Daniels.
Judgment of Lampman, C. J.: The plaintiffs are real estate agents, carrying on business in Victoria, and the defendant is a farmer who, in April last, owned a farm on Carley road, which he wanted to sell for a price to net him \$14,500, and with that object in view he listed it with many different real estate firms in Victoria before the 13th of April. Up to April 13th the plaintiffs and defendant had nothing to do with each other, but on that day T. A. Johnston, who is employed by the plaintiffs, drove out into the country in company with E. H. Anderson, who was looking for opportunities to buy real estate. The defendant had a "for sale" sign up, and as directed by T. A. Johnston went to the house and saw defendant. Johnston says they talked about the number of acres, fruit trees, etc., and that he told him he represented the plaintiffs, whose business card he gave to defendant, and asked defendant to let plaintiffs have the farm for sale, the price being \$15,000, and the defendant agreed and said he would pay 5 per cent commission; that before this conversation was finished Anderson joined them, and in reply to Anderson's inquiry as to price, defendant said \$15,000 less 5 per cent.

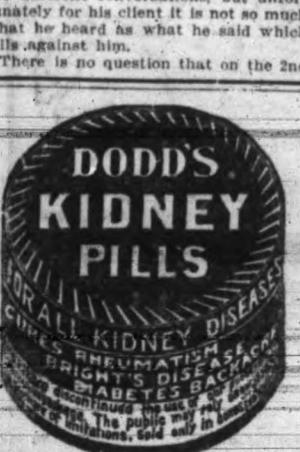
Anderson gave evidence and said that after Johnston had been at the house some considerable time he went in, and he heard defendant say the price was \$15,000, and that Johnston then said: "Will you allow 5 per cent commission," and defendant said "yes."

Johnston says that later he knew that Mr. Van Decar was desirous of buying some country property, and he arranged to drive him out into Lake district, and on May 1st he did drive Mr. and Mrs. Van Decar out, and the first place stopped at was that of the defendant, whom they saw, and to whom they talked about the place, and that the price of \$15,000 was mentioned; that later on, 6th May, he took Mr. Underwood, a retired lieutenant in the British army, out to show him the property with a view to selling to him, but defendant then said he had taken the farm off the market as the price was too low, and that he would reflect it with plaintiffs in case he again put it on the market, but at an increased price.

Mr. Underwood gave evidence, and entirely corroborated what Johnston says, and he was not cross-examined. The defendant denies that he ever appointed plaintiffs his agents, and says he expressly refused Johnston's request to do so; he says that on the occasion of Johnston coming to his place with Anderson the latter never spoke to him and never got out of the ring; he also denies that Johnston gave him plaintiffs' business card.

Mr. Van Decar says that he and Johnston, whom he knew as trying to sell real estate, had some talks about real estate in the country, and on May 1st Johnston hired a carriage and drove him and his wife out the Carley road, and defendant's was the first place they stopped at; they did not get out of the carriage, but stayed there ten or fifteen minutes talking with defendant, whom he asked how long the orchard had been set out; they then drove around the country looking at other properties, and on the way home Johnston told him he thought the defendant's place at \$15,000 was the best buy of the lot. Next day he says that he and his wife decided to have a look round without Johnston, so they drove out, and after seeing other places they went and saw defendant at his place; he says he asked defendant if the place was listed with Johnston, and defendant said no; so he said he would deal with defendant direct and thus save the commission which he would have to pay in case defendant sold through an agent; they then agreed on a price, but before finally closing defendant wished to withdraw his place from sale with the agents with whom he had listed it. The sale for \$14,500 to Van Decar eventually went through as arranged on the 2nd of May between him and defendant, and the plaintiffs now say they were defendant's agents, and brought about the sale and claim \$750 commission. The defense is, as already indicated, that plaintiffs never had any authority to act for defendant. On the evidence I can only come to the conclusion that plaintiffs were defendant's agents. Johnston swears they were; Anderson, who has no interest one way or the other, gives evidence which I think is favorable to plaintiffs, and in some matters he is flatly contradicted by defendant; Underwood, who is another independent witness, says defendant said if he put the property on the market again he would reflect it with plaintiffs; it is a fair inference that he at one time had it listed with plaintiffs.

I cannot disregard the evidence of these independent witnesses. The defendant is very deaf, and Mr. Taylor suggested that some mistake or misapprehension may have occurred because of his client's inability to hear the different conversations, but unfortunately for his client it is not so much what he heard as what he said which is against him.



of May Daniels and Van Decar reached an understanding, but on the 6th of May we find him telling Johnston and Underwood that his place was not on the market as the price of \$15,000 was too small. According to the certificate of the registrar general he only received \$14,250 for the farm. He was probably correct in saying the place was off the market as it was sold, but why did he not tell Johnston the truth and say it was sold, or was as good as sold, to Van Decar? It looked as though he was trying to stave off a claim for commission by Johnston.

I find that defendant appointed plaintiffs his agents to sell at \$15,000, and agreed to pay them 5 per cent commission, and that the sale to Van Decar at \$14,250 was brought about by plaintiffs' act. It was argued that because the sale was for less than \$15,000, the plaintiffs were not entitled to any commission. In Wolf vs. Tal (1887) 4 Man. 59, where the plaintiff, who was employed by the defendant to sell for him certain lands at \$250 per acre, introduced a defendant—a prospective purchaser who eventually, after negotiations with defendant, conducted largely apart from plaintiff, purchased at \$210 per acre, the Full court held that plaintiff was entitled to commission.

In Oetmann vs. Emmott (1887) 4 T. L. R. 10, Mr. Justice A. L. Smith says the rule of law is that laid down by Chief Justice Erle in Green vs. Bartlett (1883) 32 L. J. C. P. 261, namely, that if the relation of buyer and seller was really brought about by the act of the agent, the agent was entitled to his commission, even though the sale was not actually carried out by him.

Judgment for plaintiffs against the defendant Daniels for \$712.50 and costs. At the trial it was suggested by Mr. Taylor that I should reserve my judgment until the Full court gave its decision in Bridgeman vs. Hepburn. My judgment, with the exception of this paragraph, was written before the Bridgeman vs. Hepburn judgment was delivered, and after a perusal of the latter I can see no reason to alter mine.

P. S. LAMPMAN.

ENTERED AT LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's Statistical Tables for 1907 relative to vessels on the register in the United Kingdom were issued recently. The total addition of steam tonnage during the year was 1,249,515 tons gross, and of sailing tonnage 23,599 tons. Additions to the register of steamships during the past decade were as follows:

Year.	Ships.	Tons.
1898	729	1,111,765
1899	712	1,342,585
1900	703	1,186,430
1901	643	1,173,200
1902	664	1,192,328
1903	673	1,008,754
1904	643	1,080,145
1905	650	1,226,884
1906	866	1,493,129
1907	918	1,249,515

New vessels accounted for the addition of 338 in number and 1,199,524 tons. Removals of steam vessels from the register last year amounted to 425 in number and 331,812 in tonnage. Of these 235, with a tonnage of 232,988, were sold to foreign countries.

Last year there were built in Great Britain 23 vessels of 79,132 tons for Germany; 22 vessels of 31,668 tons for Australia; 15 vessels of 21,443 tons for Holland; 17 vessels of 39,654 tons for Norway; 20 vessels of 38,683 tons for Denmark; and nine vessels of 30,818 tons for the United States.

DANCER'S ROMANCE.

From Cafe Concerts to the Throne of an Indian State.

A beautiful Spanish girl who began life as a dancer in the cafe concerts of Madrid has just ascended the throne of a native Indian state.

In a suburb of Malaga was a modest cafe kept by a Señor Delgado. He had two daughters, Anita and Victoria, both remarkably beautiful girls.

It was Señor and Señora Delgado's ambition that their daughters should become Andalusian dancers in the cafe concerts of Madrid, and to that end they moved from Malaga to the capital. Their project was not so easily carried out as they had expected, and the family passed through many vicissitudes before the girls obtained a position at the Kursaal and created a sensation as the Sisters Camelia, their father officiating as waiter in the same establishment.

This was in June, 1906. Madrid was full of foreign potentates come to be present at the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena. Among them was the Rajah of Kapurthala. He visited the Kursaal and straightway fell in love with the fair Anita. This was the beginning of the romance, which has just ended by placing Anita on the throne of Kapurthala.

It is related that at her wedding a pretty fancy prompted Anita to throw the classic mantilla over her gorgeous apparel and deck her hair with ornaments to remind her husband of the day when she first won his heart.

Anita's younger sister, Victoria, has been almost as fortunate, for she is now the wife of a young American millionaire. Her marriage was thoroughly up-to-date. One fine morning they appeared at Malaga, entered the church, and knelt before the priest just as he was giving the benediction after saying mass. This is what Spanish custom calls "marriage by surprise," and it is apparently quite valid.

COCONUTS IN QUEENSLAND.

Queensland and other British territories similarly endowed as to soil and climate are taking to coconut cultivation. In the days when Lord Pembroke and Dr. Kinglake opened the campaign of Pacific Island literary romance with "South Sea Bubbles" the coconut was valued for food and drink alone.

Now this tropical fruit is sought for soap-making: "copra," the dried flesh of the nut, is an important feature in the manufacture of commercial soaps.

The tropical coasts of Queensland and the islands off it are now being extensively used for coconut growing. The palm does well on the rich red soil of the jungle and sandy beaches, and settlers are planting it at a great rate; fair-sized holdings in the coastal regions of Northern Queensland will easily bear 1,000 coconut palm trees. All the settler has to do is to sit down and wait till the trees reach the bearing stage. When that is arrived he derives an easy living from his plantation, as a ready market exists for the nuts, which would have to do it the

Our London Letter

Home Rule Debate.

London, Feb. 14.—Next week the debate on Home Rule will take place, and it is anticipated that the prime minister will take part in it. It is an understanding thing. I am told on good authority, that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will support the motion of the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, but of course he will not pledge his colleagues' supporters in any way, and so far as they are concerned, will leave it an open question. Besides, he intends to make it quite clear that he is not in any way indicating the intention of the government to take any action on the subject of Home Rule in this parliament. The greater portion of the Liberal party will support the motion, and, no doubt, it will be carried by an overwhelming majority. Although no immediate result can be produced, still it stands for something.

A bill has been before parliament, the object of which is to give to the workers of the world an increased number of hours of daylight. The idea is that as working hours are at present arranged the bulk of the working population cease work when daylight is on the wane and even in summer have only an hour or two in which they can engage in outdoor sports or occupations. If, however, the clock is advanced one hour-and-twenty minutes a man would cease work at 3:40 instead of 5:15 in the afternoon, although his hours would remain the same. He would start business one hour and 20 minutes earlier in the morning also, the clock showing it to be 9 o'clock when in reality it would be 7:40. The Astronomer-Royal declares it to be simply a measure for late risers, designed to make them think they are getting up earlier than they really are. So far the bill has met with much derisive comment in the House and it is possible that it will never get as far as the House of Lords this session, or even later on.

Nationalization of Railways.

Much interest was evoked by the statement of the president of the board of trade in the House of Commons one day this week that the time had come for a general inquiry into the question whether there should be any change in the existing relations of the railway companies and the state.

No doubt the inquiry will take the form of a royal commission, but no date has yet been fixed. When it does take place its proceedings will be watched most carefully by all classes. In some quarters this is supposed to be the outcome of the recent railway war which threatened England at the time of the Boer War. In other countries where railways are owned by the state the companies interested, as the main purpose of the conference was to differentiate the rates charged by both British and continental steamers, according to the speed, accommodation and general characteristics of the vessels concerned. The new arrangement will make a differential for the Cunard company of £1 as compared with two of the fastest German boats, and of £2 in comparison with three others. It is generally the opinion that at the outset the conference had intended making a bigger differential than that now definitely fixed. The Cunard Company, I am told, had to fight the point, and with them it was a case of give and take, probably as much take as give as far as they were concerned. No doubt now that the first and second class fares have been raised the third class will go up automatically in the same proportion. However, travelers who were anxious to avail themselves of the very low fares, to visit America or Canada, will not join in the feeling of satisfaction which pervades shipping circles at present, now that the war is over and peace has been proclaimed.

Pageant Postponed.

The organizers of the London pageant which had been fixed for July, 1908, have now postponed the function until the summer of the following year, 1909. It is really the most sensible course to take, as already Londoners and visitors of the metropolis will have quite enough in the way of outdoor entertainments this year. Consequently if the pageant did take place, as originally intended, the result must have been disastrous from a financial point of view. Besides with a larger time to prepare the scenes, no doubt a much finer show will be presented next year.

In Woman's Realm.

The reign of the kimono sleeve is over for day wear at all events, and in its place appears the right. It is not of the exaggerated type, however, as the fullness is confined to the upper arm above the elbow and from that down to the wrist it is tight fitting, ending in a point which comes over the hand. This is always a pretty fashion, and is a veritable boon to the woman whose hand is rather large, or not as snowy white and well-kept as she might wish it to be. The long sleeve has always a refining influence on the appearance of the hand, and has a diminishing effect rather than the reverse. In flimsy stuffs for summer wear this type of sleeve ought to prove very popular. Although we are nearing spring, and it is to be hoped warmer days, velvet gowns are still much worn. For these the gathered sleeve is particularly attractive, and when it is worn with the new sleeveless coat, the tout ensemble is quite smart. For both day and evening gowns the princess style is much favored, and in all the smart trousseaux just now youthful brides include two or three examples of this graceful mode. One I saw the other day was carried out in a warm cinnamon shade of cloth, with a most beautiful sheen, almost like satin. The cut of this gown was as near perfection as it is possible to obtain, and the skirt fell in long graceful lines, slightly trained. The bodice was of Alencon lace, a band of black satin outlining the collar, and being introduced on the short sleeves, with old paste buttons fastening on the cuffs. To wear with this for driving a kimono-shaped wrap was provided of the same cloth as the gown, and lined with Liberty white satin. The only trimming on the wrap was the new sleeveless coat, the tout ensemble is quite smart. For both day and evening gowns the princess style is much favored, and in all the smart trousseaux just now youthful brides include two or three examples of this graceful mode. One I saw the other day was carried out in a warm cinnamon shade of cloth, with a most beautiful sheen, almost like satin. The cut of this gown was as near perfection as it is possible to obtain, and the skirt fell in long graceful lines, slightly trained. The bodice was of Alencon lace, a band of black satin outlining the collar, and being introduced on the short sleeves, with old paste buttons fastening on the cuffs. To wear with this for driving a kimono-shaped wrap was provided of the same cloth as the gown, and lined with Liberty white satin. The only trimming on the wrap was the new sleeveless coat, the tout ensemble is quite smart.

Limerick Craze.

Some time ago I referred to the Limerick craze which had obtained possession of people in this country, and by means of which newspapers of all kinds were netting a substantial amount in profits by increased circulation and the entrance fee of competitors. Much indignation was aroused by the system of prize-giving, and a deputation asking for intervention by the home secretary prohibiting such competitions did not obtain any very definite answer. It appeared that the newspapers and others running these Limericks were really within the letter of the law and therefore could not be prosecuted. However this week the government has promised that some steps will be taken in the near future in this respect, the result probably being a measure to be introduced by the lord chancellor. It will deal not only with Limericks but also with all newspaper competitions which partake more or less of the character of a lottery or gambling. To ensure this probably all competitions of any kind whatsoever will be illegal.

No doubt newspaper proprietors of high class daily papers and leading magazines and weekly journals will receive this intimation with much pleasure, as it is not in the interest of journalism as it ought to be that newspapers should lend themselves to such means of increasing their circulation or of popularizing their publications.

Mme. Goold Reprieved.

Mme. Goold, who was sentenced to death on Dec. 5th for the murder of the widow, Mme. Levin, whose body she and her husband cut to pieces and hid in a trunk, has been reprieved. The Prince of Monaco, with whom rested the prerogative of clemency—the Supreme court at Paris having rejected her appeal—has commuted the sentence to one of penal servitude for life in a French prison.

Maitre Alain, the public prosecutor, took the news with equanimity to Mme. Goold, who remained calm. All she said was, "I expected

you should, on the contrary, jump about his cell for joy that his wife's life was saved. He asks to be kept in France also; instead of being sent to Cayenne, so that he can be visited by his niece occasionally.

American Mail Port.

The vexed question of whether the American mails would be landed at Queenstown or transferred to an English Channel port like Holyhead has been decided for the present, at all events. I understand that a new contract has been signed between the Cunard Company and the post office for the carriage of the American mails via Liverpool, Queenstown and New York for a period of 20 years, expiring in 1923. The mid-week mails are being carried by the White Star Company at present on a yearly contract. Had the present system been altered Queenstown would have suffered considerably from the monetary point of view, and indeed the whole of Ireland more or less, as passengers would not be induced to visit there if it necessitated retracing their steps from England, as they would have to do if the

MURDER BY BLIND MAN.

Musician Kills His Wife With a Revolver in Fit of Jealousy.

A blind musician who murdered his wife in a fit of jealousy has been acquitted by a jury at the assize court of Douai. The man had been sightless from infancy, and was brought up in a public institution, where his ability as a musician was early recognized, and he became an expert pianist. In time he obtained an appointment at a cafe concert at Dunkirk, at a fair salary, and constituted quite an attraction.

A year ago he married a young woman engaged in the same establishment. She, however, does not seem to have been so devoted to him as he was to her, and while he was at the cafe concert for the greater part of the evening, she used to visit her friends, friends of her mother, with a merchant named Marker, by whom she had three children, all of whom it is believed, she murdered after birth. In addition to her other crimes, she is alleged to have stolen from her father \$1,000 which had been entrusted to his keeping, and to have attempted to fix the guilt on another woman by placing the key in the strong box in which the money was kept in this woman's house. She is also accused of conniving with the assistance of Marker, at the murder of the principal witness against her.

GERMAN GIRL FIEND

Facts are almost every week coming to light which show the fiendish character of this girl, Grete Boeter, the daughter of a burgomaster in Silesia, who is awaiting her trial for the murder of the man to whom she was engaged.

She is only 22 years old, and is said to be pretty and fascinating. Calling one day on her lover she induced him to blindfold his eyes and open his mouth, on the pretense that she had brought him a present. On his complying she put a pistol between his teeth and blew out his brains, afterwards hiding amongst his papers a forged will leaving all his property to her.

CHINESE MARRIAGE BROKERS.

A Shanghai correspondent of a German

NOW I AM WELL THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



INDIAN LANDS AND GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 11.)

dians the Indian title. Now the position of the Dominion government was clearly stated in 1907, when Mr. Oliver, the minister of the interior, made it perfectly clear that the Dominion government recognized the rights of the province in this 13,000 acres, and recognized that the Dominion government had no interest in these lands except to hold them in trust for the Indians. They were not attempting to force anything on the province; they were not attempting even to force the railway company, the company which that government had brought into existence, and which I think all people will recognize as one of the greatest works undertaken in Canada since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway we know is recognized by the Liberal party as a monument to the statesmanship of our great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier (applause) just as the Canadian Pacific Railway is recognized as the monument of his great predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald. (Hear, hear). So even while the Dominion government had brought this great corporation into existence for the benefit of Canada, there was no suggestion, when that order in council was passed, that this province should waive its rights in these lands, there was no suggestion that it should be for the benefit of the company, but for the benefit of the Indians, because according to Hon. Mr. Oliver, the Indians alone were to be benefited by the suggestions made to this government.

"Now following the letter I have just read from the premier to the solicitors of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Indian department undertook to secure the removal of the Indians or terms satisfactory to them. Because these Indians, as the premier said, have rights, they have treaty rights which are sacred. It is one of the boasts of the British and Canadian people that their treatment of the Indians has always been equitable, and on account of that equitable treatment we have had less trouble with the Indians than other countries that have treated them on a less equitable basis. The whole aim and object of the Indian department as explained by Hon. Mr. Oliver was to see that the Indians got these rights. The Grand Trunk proceeded to negotiate with the Indians, and were willing to pay the price they asked for the land, and the question was then to be dealt with by the province of British Columbia, which is now dealing with it in the bill before the House.

"While there are many details which I shall criticize in committee, the bill as a whole is one which I think should receive the support of this House, and will certainly receive my support. (Applause). My hon. friend the premier has taken some credit for certain provisions in this bill. He justly refers to the price of \$250 per acre as a mere bagatelle, compared with the value of the quarter interest the province is receiving from it. And I say that in this case the province is practically receiving a quarter's interest in fee simple, as in the Kain Island bargain they were giving away three-fourths interest to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The province in that case was going away three-quarters for the paltry sum of \$1 an acre; but in this case we get something of present value which will bring us in a splendid revenue in future, something we did not have, something we could not have as long as a single Indian remained on these reserves.

"My hon. friend has also taken credit for inserting a clause in the agreement to the effect that the company shall obtain its supplies from merchants in British Columbia, if they can be obtained on the same terms as from other sources. That looks well, and leads like something he will be able to refer to in his platform speeches in future as evidence of his statesmanship and love for the commercial interests of the province of British Columbia. But we all know it is not binding in any shape or form. We all know that unless the Grand Trunk Pacific are prepared to do (shall I say the generous thing) the absolutely fair thing, it will bring no benefit to the merchants of British Columbia, because it is true of railway companies as of individuals, that they will buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. If the Grand Trunk Pacific find it to their interests to buy things a shade lower in other provinces, they will, as a business corporation, do so, and this agreement will be worthless; but if the railway company could buy their supplies as cheaply in this as in other provinces they would do it without this agreement, so that I do not think that even my hon. friend would say that the merchants would be receiving any benefit from that clause. Their interests would be just as well protected were there no such clause.

"Then there is the fair wage clause. To my mind that clause is not as beneficial for the workingmen as the fair wage clause in the Railway Act, which governs the building of this railway. So far as that is concerned it would be just as well out of this act altogether. If you compare it with the Dominion fair wage clause, you will be forced to confess it is better than this, so that this is absolutely worthless. Then I come to the letter from Vice-President Wainwright, which the premier read to the House this afternoon. I was considerably amused to find my honorable friend put himself in the position he did, when he criticized the Hon. Mr. Templeman for sending a letter from the Grand Trunk Pacific before the last Dominion election, saying that construction would be commenced and prosecuted by the Pacific coast. He pointed out properly enough that Hon. Mr. Templeman, who was at that time in the Senate, gave notice that when the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement came up for ratification there he would introduce an amendment to provide for construction from this end, and therefore President Hayes, of the G. T. P., gave him this letter, hinting that while he did not wish to see that amendment in the bill, they would commence construction from this end anyhow, and Hon. Mr. Templeman, feeling, as no doubt the premier felt this afternoon, that he

had absolute confidence in this company to carry out its promise, so announced it.

Hon. Mr. McBride: "There is nothing definite in that letter to Mr. Templeman, such as is contained in the letter I read from Mr. Wainwright."

Mr. Macdonald: "Well there is this at least definite, it was a distinct promise to commence the construction of the road from the Pacific end and prosecute it from that end. I understand that since then Mr. Hayes has taken the position that Mr. Templeman mistook the construction of that letter, and I warn my honorable friend that perhaps in the strict consideration of that letter of his some flaw will be found, of the kind that when Mr. Hayes gave that letter to Mr. Templeman, led him to give out the assurance, for it was accepted as an assurance, that construction would begin from this end. Then the railway company that would not carry out the assurance it then can hardly be spoken of as the premier referred to it this afternoon, because he said, 'I am willing to accept with absolute confidence the assurance of such a company as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.'

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Read the House the letter."

Mr. Macdonald: "I have not the letter with me at present."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Wait a little while I will get it."

Mr. Macdonald: "Well, whether the attorney-general can pick flaws in that letter or not, I say it was given as an assurance that construction would be started from this end, and I say that promise should have been carried out just as faithfully as the promise contained in the letter read by the premier to-day. He expressed the utmost confidence that it will be carried out."

While the railway company refuse to put in any agreement or be bound by it, they will give a letter which the premier says is so valuable that he will accept it with the utmost confidence. Is he in any better position than that occupied by Mr. Templeman? Mr. Templeman had the fullest confidence in that railway company, and so far as he knew had no reason to doubt that that confidence was not well reposed, and these two gentlemen are in exactly the same position. In one case the Hon. Mr. Templeman abandoned his amendment, and in the other case the hon. gentleman does not insist on it in this bill because of this assurance. And therefore I was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman criticize the course taken by Mr. Templeman, when he has followed suit in every particular and taken the same course himself. (Applause).

"Now I am not going to take up any further time in dealing with the general features of the act, but will take up some of the details. Section 8, referred to by the premier in the course of his address, is to my mind very objectionable. Indeed I think it is a good principle that public lands should be offered for sale by public auction. Then the vision is before him. The air is filled with the murmur of many voices. He, too, must be up and doing. Now that's right," he exclaims as another assailant appears, "make it unanimous. Let all hands come and right the ship on old SImp. Tell your troubles and ask him to help you out. He ain't got nothing better to do. Pitch him in, give him hell. He likes it. Come one, come all—you moth-eaten, lousy stiffs from Stiffville. Come tell Simp there's a reporter subberlin around and you're scared to death. He'll sympathize with you—you sweet-scented skates." It is not an elegant method of speech, but such as it is, it bears as close a resemblance to the dialect of Chicago as can be transferred from the ear to the eye.

The Vision is Before Him.

"If stagnation is death and disconcern divine then he is one of the best assets of our time. He flings his bombs into the stagnant parlors of our thought, and thrills the air with the spirit of unrest. Acquiescence and content vanish at his challenge. The sleeper rubs his eyes. He is awake. The vision is before him. The air is filled with the murmur of many voices. He, too, must be up and doing.

"Mr. Campbell is the 'knock-up' in the dawn of the twentieth century. The chimes of the great cathedral surge dreamful music on our slumbers, but across from the City Temple comes the sound of a bell, violent, clangorous, insistent—that shatters sleep and awakes the city. You may like it. You may find it harsh and discordant. But at least it makes you leap to your feet if only to take up its challenge.

In Hands of Revolutionary.

"Nonconformity does not know what to make of this apparition that has suddenly burst into its midst. It finds the old flag that waved from the keel hauled down, and the twin flag of the 'New Theology' and Socialism flying defiantly in the breeze. It finds doctrine vaporized into thin air, diffuse into a kind of purple mist, beautiful but intangible. It finds itself indicted in its own cathedral for the sin of Pharisaism, pictured to the world as Mrs. Oliphant loved to picture it—a system of smug content, caricatured in the bitter sneer of Swift:—

We are God's chosen few;

All others will be damned.

There is no place in heaven for you:

We can't have heaven crammed.

"It is the irritation with his environment which gives him the touch of perversity which is so noticeable in the jargon of Artemus Ward and Josh Billings possessed as little fire as character. These two humorists obtained their effect by the simple method lately advocated by Messrs. Roosevelt and Carnegie, of spelling as they pleased. The modern professors of slang have invented a new style. Their pages sparkle with wit and illusion. They interpret their shrewd sense in words and phrases which have never before enjoyed the freedom of printer's ink. George Ade, the best of them all, has shown us how the wise ones of Chicago think and speak. His 'Fables in Slang' is a little masterpiece of humor in substance and of wit in expression. To quote from it would be to destroy its effect. But it will discover the progress of slang as it is understood in the West more clearly than any argument, and, having amused the present generation, it will remain a historical document of enduring value.—Charles Whibley in the Bookman.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

British industries were responsible for 117 fatal accidents and 123,200 non-fatal accidents in 1907. There were 707 cases of industrial work poisoning.

Lodges

OLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, L. O. G. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 23.

CURT CARIBOO, No. 76, L. O. F. meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday in month at 8 p.m. For information apply J. O. Welch, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F. No. 27, meets first and third Monday evenings in month at 8 p.m. in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Isabell Moore, Financial Secretary, P. O. Box 257, City.

WOODMAN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. O. F.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of P. & S. Box 54.

VICTORIA, NO. 17, K. of P., meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday. D. S. Mowat, K. of P. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 255, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W. meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 830, meets at K. of P. Hall, Wallace Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

D. S. Mowat, K. of P. & S. Box 164.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Convalescent Hospitals at Ricord, Rosan, Jober, Valpo, Matane, and the like, and has been used in Europe and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Dr. Béclard, Paris, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of aristocratic diseases down to the common cold, these diseases have had like the famous philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond them mere power.

For instance, in 1850, Dr. Béclard, Paris, in remitting the balsam metals into gold surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replace the salve of the confirmed, now in the one case, and in the other, the common cold, and even the knowledge of a second party, science has indeed greatly advanced during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is unsearched by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed greatly advanced during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which we have been told so much, and the extensive and even increasing demand that has been created for this medicine when introduced appears to prove that it is indeed a great discovery. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world. *Desirez d'obtenir des détails, écrivez à l'adresse ci-dessous.*

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Jewelry to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us the \$1.20 and we will send you three solid GOLD rings, each engraved with your name and address. It all charges paid. Send us your name and address.

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<p



HERE was once a woman so prominent that she had few hours for sleep or any kind of mental or physical relaxation, till her health gave way under the strain and celebrated doctors were called in. But to no avail. Finally, some one suggested that she should make a point of learning how to relax her muscles. This she did, and whenever she was alone she would lie flat on the floor and stretch her arms and figure out straight. In time she found that her few hours of rest at night did more good than ever before, and, after a little while, even when she slept but a few hours, she awoke completely rested. This she attributed to her habit of absolute relaxation. Where she had formerly laid in bed curled up like a kitten, she now threw her head back and straightened out her body so that every muscle was in a comfortable position; her whole spine got the support of the mattress, with the result that it was better able to stand the strain of the next day's fatigue.

Lying in bed in a cramped position produces round shoulders, while if the head is thrown back on the pillow and the arms are not brought up to the face the shoulders must of themselves stay straight.

Allowing the bedclothes to partially cover the face is injurious to the complexion and general health, for it does not allow fresh air to get to the lungs.

Needless to say it is more than harmful. It is dangerous, to sleep in a room where the window is not open and where the air cannot freely circulate about the room. All the exercise and all the correct positions of lying in bed or walking will not take the place of fresh, cool air in the sleeping apartment.

Holding the hands back of the head is another unrestful way to sleep, for it is a great strain on the heart, and it does not allow the lungs to do their full work. No complete rest will come to her who does not drop her hands at her side and lie perfectly flat and straight. To do this it is necessary to sleep on the back; and as so often people cannot do this, the next best thing is to

carry out the idea as far as possible, when on the side—the right side if possible, so that the heart will have full play.

The height of the pillow is another very important matter. It should not be high enough to give the head any angle, and she who can sleep on her back needs no pillow whatever, for its only use is to fill in the space made by the width of the shoulder when on the side. The pillow should be soft and always laid flat on the bed—not braced up against the headboard. Two pillows are injurious, for they allow no straighten-

ing of the spinal column and the cramped position of the head prevents the long breath so essential to healthful slumber.

A baby up to the time its shoulders are wide enough to cause the head to hang to one side, should sleep flat on the matress, and when at last a pillow is provided it should be low and only increased in size as the child grows up.

It is only by following out the simplest rules of nature and doing away with whatever is artificial and unnecessary that we can get the best results from sleeping, walking and eating.

a little into a saucer, dilute with half as much again of pure water, and apply with a soft cloth. Allow it to dry on the hands and then rub on cold cream to prevent possible irritation. Repeat every night until the desired result is obtained.

Eye Trouble

SCHOOLGIRL — For the granulated eyelids apply this salve night and morning: One grain of yellow oxide of cantharides, fifteen drops of oil of lavender, one-half ounce of vaseline or unsalted butter.

Apply this lotion to the freckles: Three ounces of lactic acid; four ounces of glycerine, one ounce of rosewater.

This is to be gently applied by means of a camel's-hair brush. If the skin becomes irritated or sore, omit one or two days' treatment.

Cold Cream

T. K.—You will find this cream very useful in correcting a tendency to cold feet. Two and a half ounces of lanolin, six drams of spermaceti, two and a half drams of white vaseline, two ounces of cocoanut oil, two ounces of sweet almond oil, one-half dram of tincture of benzoin.

Melt the first five ingredients together, heat until the mass concretes, adding the benzoin, drop by drop, during this process.

Extract of violet or any perfume may be added, if agreeable.

To Whiten the Skin

MOTHER — A teaspoonful of the tincture of benzoin to an ounce of skin tones forms a well-known lotion which is excellent for whitening the skin.

Black tea as a basis for hair tonic is successful in many cases. The formula is: Two ounces of bay rum, two ounces of glycerine, two ounces of selenol, ten ounces of infusion of black tea. Mix thoroughly and apply to eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush.

fusion should be made very strong, say an ounce of tea to ten or twelve ounces of boiling water. Let it steep for twenty minutes, then stand till cool; strain and add the other ingredients. Apply with a soft sponge to the roots of the hair. It will darken blonde hair.

Here is a recipe for an eyelash grower: Two ounces of vaseline, one-eighth ounce of tincture of cantharides, fifteen drops of oil of lavender, one-half ounce of vaseline or unsalted butter.

Mix thoroughly. Apply to the lashes with a tiny brush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated, then less often.

Do not allow any of the mixture to get into the eyes, as, like any other day, it will inflame them.

For Cold Feet

G. M.—Friction with hot flannel at night is useful in correcting a tendency to cold feet. If this is not sufficient, a bottle or rubber bag filled with hot water may be used in addition, but neither should be allowed to come into direct contact with the feet, and its use should not continue unnecessarily.

On rising in the morning care should be taken not to set the feet naked on the floor.

To Darken Hair

B. A.—To make the hair darker apply this stain: Four ounces of walnut skins beaten to a pulp, to which is added pure alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Let stand eight days and strain. Then apply as any other dye.

To darken the eyebrows this ointment should be used: Fifteen drops of oil of lavender, fifteen drops of oil of rosemary, two drams of tincture of cantharides, two ounces of vaseline. Mix thoroughly and apply to eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush.

Aids to Health and Beauty

Hair Bleached in streaks

FRANCIE—When the hair has been bleached there is but one successful way to restore the original color, and that is to have a good hairdresser apply a stain.

The hair should be washed at least once a month. If it is oily it will be necessary to shampoo it about once every two weeks.

Bloom of Roses

E. S.—The following is the formula for a skin rouge: Seventy-seven grains of rosinella, one and three-quarter ounces of white wax, fifty grains of spermaceti, 380 grains of white petroleum, one-half fluid dram of alcohol. Perfume to suit.

Dissolve the dye in alcohol, add this solution to the fats previously melted, and incorporate the whole together, continuing the stirring until the mixture has cooled.

Care of the Teeth

ANNA—The habit of picking the teeth with a pin or other sharp implement should be checked at once, as this is very injurious and makes the teeth decay sooner than they otherwise would. The best toothpicks are made of quills, and should be used whenever it may be necessary to remove particles of food from the teeth, which, if allowed to remain, soon decay and destroy the soundness of the teeth.

When the ears stand out too far from the head, the best way to correct the defect is to bind the ears to the head at night with a band of linen or ribbon.

Chapped and Discolored Lips

OLIVE—When the lips have a tendency to chap they should be anointed every night on going to bed with a simple cold cream. The habit of biting the lips, and especially of biting off detached portions of the skin, should be carefully avoided, as it is ruinous to their beauty and sometimes causes ugly sores. Never molest the lips with the saliva, to make them red or fresh-looking, as this tends to discolor and dry them and make them chapped.

The following recipe is very good for freshening and reddening the lips: One ounce of spermaceti ointment, fifteen grains of balsam of Peru, fifteen grains of aloes root, five drops of oil of cloves.

Heat the aloes in the spermaceti oil until the latter melts and the whole is a deep rose color. Pass through a strainer, then slightly cool, stirring in the balsam. Let it settle for a few moments, then pour off the clear part and add the oil of cloves. Pour into

small pots. It is ready for use as soon as cold.

Excessive Perspiration

A.—Excessive perspiration of the hands must not be stopped too suddenly, as it would be injurious to the health; but it may be disguised by rubbing them, after they have been well washed and dried, with powdered orange root. The powder, without interfering with the natural course of the perspiration, absorbs it and keeps the skin dry, disguising at the same time the disagreeable odor of the perspiration.

Whether a warm or cold bath should be taken daily all depends upon the physical condition of the person. One who is of a robust constitution may take either indifferently and prolong them at pleasure, but the delicate person should take the tepid bath only, the duration of which should never exceed a quarter of an hour. The beneficial effects of the tepid bath are increased by the use of the flesh brush, the hair of which should be fine and soft.

Orange-Flower Skin Food

AMY—The following formula will make up into a perfect skin food suitable for massage: Four ounces of oil of sweet almonds, six drams of white wax, six drams of spermaceti, two ounces of borax, one and a half ounces of glycerine, two ounces of orange-flower water, fifteen drops of oil of neroli, fifteen drops of oil of bergamot (orange skin), fifteen drops of oil of petit grain.

Melt the first three ingredients, add the glycerine to the orange-flower water and dissolve the borax in the mixture, then pour it slowly into the blended fats, stirring continuously.

Bathe the face at night with warm water, a pure soap and a correct complexion brush, rinsing first with warm water, then with cold, dry and apply cream with a rotary movement of the finger ends.

High Collars

I.—THIS day of high collars, every one is annoyed either by a black line around the throat, caused by the rubbing of the collar, or else with the soreness resulting from it. The only cure is to rub cold cream into the skin around the throat and let it remain there all night, and in the morning rub peroxide on after having first washed off the cold cream.

This line may be entirely obliterated by having collars of three heights, low, medium and high; and wearing each height about two days in succession. This gives no opportunity for any one height to wear on the skin.

Advice to Correspondents by Mrs. Symes

O WING to the great amount of mail received and the limited space given this department, it is absolutely impossible to answer letters in the Sunday issue following their receipt. The letters must be answered in turn, and this oftentimes requires three or four weeks.

All correspondents who desire an immediate answer must inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a reply. This rule must also be complied with in regard to personal letters.

Too Personal Inquiry

T. S. B.—If you will send a stamped addressed envelope to me your letter will be answered personally.

Henna Stain

CAREFUL—The henna stain causes the hair to have a reddish tint. To make it, take one ounce of henna leaves, steep in a pint of boiling wa-

ter for twenty minutes. Let stand until it gets cold. Strain the liquid. Apply to the hair by the aid of a small sponge. The henna will sometimes stain the scalp, but the stain can easily be removed by soap and water.

The use of cocoa butter and lanolin will not promote the growth of hair.

For Itching Skin

JESSIE—You will be greatly relieved by taking a bath every night in warm water into which a little baking soda has been dissolved. This itching sensation is generally caused by the poor condition of the blood, and the best thing to do is to have your physician give you a tonic which will purify the blood.

Mother—A tea will be greatly relieved by taking a bath every night in warm water into which a little baking soda has been dissolved. This itching sensation is generally caused by the poor condition of the blood, and the best thing to do is to have your physician give you a tonic which will purify the blood.

You must remember that peroxide is a very strong and powerful bleach and should not be used too profusely. Pour

Mole on the Face

HAZEL EYES—I cannot grant your request for the simple reason that anything you could do would leave a bad scar. Go to a reputable specialist and have him remove it by electricity. This is the only safe and sure way to remove moles.

Extract of violet or any perfume may be added, if agreeable.

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Heat the aloes in the spermaceti oil until the latter melts and the whole is a deep rose color. Pass through a strainer, then slightly cool, stirring in the balsam. Let it settle for a few moments, then pour off the clear part and add the oil of cloves. Pour into

many forms in which nervousness manifests itself. Rubbing the finger tips with aloes will greatly aid to break the habit, as the bitter taste of the aloes will serve as a reminder to the will.

When the shoulder blades project, a pair of shoulder braces should be worn, to maintain them in the correct position until the muscles have learned to do this.

Extract of violet or any perfume may be added, if agreeable.

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THE NIGHT SURPRISE

By John Haslette

Two men sat smoking on the verandah of a little estancia that stood on the verge of a Paraguayan forest. Behind lay the dense blackness of the trees, before them stretched the illuminable pampas, stirring with vague whispers of the night breeze rustling the dry grass, where the chillas chirped monotonously. Above them hung the sombre sky without a single star.

The one, Ludwig Heller, pseudobotanist, but practical trader in all forms of knavery, reclined at ease in a matted hammock, smoking a long manila cheroot; the other, Chico Llanos, a half-caste of Spanish blood, squatted on a mat, wrapped around in his poncho, a cigarette gleaming like a fire-fly between his lips.

Presently Heller spoke. "Is it then certain that the man is without servants?" he said gutturally.

Chico removed the cigarette from his lips. "It is so," he said slowly; "the house by day is as the house of the dead."

"And you are certain also that the woman is there?"

"The woman," Chico answered, almost reverently, "who can doubt it that has heard her voice? Did I not myself give fifty tapers of the best wax to the blessed Saint Agustinas, my patron, that I might see her?"

"But you have only heard her voice," said Heller, doubtfully.

"Yes, he keeps her over within. Daily he goes to the forest, first locking and bolting the door."

"And you have never tried to open it?" the other said, incredulously.

Chico laughed shortly.

"She will go to the strongest—yes?"

Heller asked eagerly.

"But you have a pistol," Chico said doubtfully.

"Ach, du lieber Himmel! Head of an ass, your courage failed to you!"

Chico placed a quick hand on the hilt of a knife that lay in the folds of his scarlet waist-belt. "You wish to make trial of my courage?" he began, venomously.

"Of that, no," Heller returned carelessly; "you will perhaps need it for our friend of the estancia."

The senor doubted me," Chico snarled.

"Your skill only, since you could not make the door to open."

"But how?"

Ludwig laughed; a full sustained laugh that broke startlingly on the still night air. "I have the tools," he said, "to open all doors."

Chico sprang up. "To-night, then, we will go," he said in a strident whisper, "and you shall hear the woman's voice. Santa Madre! What a voice—one hears it only in the birds!"

"Then to-night she shall sing for us," Ludwig replied; "and this man who has made her captive, we will dispose of him."

"Leave him to me!" said Chico, flinging his knife lovingly.

Ludwig threw aside his half-smoked cheroot. "Saddle the horses, Chico," he said; "the moon will not be up yet these three hours."

"I go!" Chico cried, turning away.

"No, wait you a moment. Tell me, is this estancia of wood?"

"Sl. Ludwig, of wood."

"Then we shall find it easy to enter."

Chico disappeared into the darkness,

and Heller waited until the sound of his footsteps ceased before he left his hammock. Then he walked quickly into the house, returning presently with a small leather bag, and a dark lantern.

He drew back the slide of the lantern, and lighting it, balanced it between his knees. From the bag he produced a centre-bit and thin saw, together with a piece of chamois leather. He examined them carefully. In the dim ray from the lantern, and wrapping the chamois round one end of the saw, placed it with the centre-bit in his caustic pocket. Chico returned as he finished, leading two horses ready saddied.

"Ready, Ludwig?"

"Yes, we shall go now."

Heller mounted and galloped off, and Chico, after a moment, followed quickly in his track, sitting easily in his high-peaked saddle, the reins held slackly in his hands.

For some time they rode along silently. Chico now a little in advance, through the dry waist-high grass that rustled and crackled in their passage. The only sounds to be heard were the quick panting of the horses, the thud of their hoofs on the dry earth. The cicadas, by some curious common impulse, had ceased to chirp, and the heavy darkness seemed to close in and swathe about the horsemen as they rode.

"Do we go right?" Heller called presently to his companion, and Chico's musical voice floated back to him out of the night.

"Sl. Señor Ludwig; but a little time and we are there."

As he spoke the cicadas broke out again in their monotonous reed-like song, while some birds rose from the grass, and winged their way into the darkness with harsh startled cries. A few minutes' ride brought them again in touch with the forest, which jutted out here like a promontory in the pampas. Before them gleamed a solitary light in the gloom.

"It is there," Chico said, turning in his saddle.

Heller rode abreast of him. "The light?" he questioned, eagerly.

"Yes, it burns always at this time." Heller chuckled, and was off again, when Chico turned to him quickly. "We will dismount here and tether

the horses. If we ride we shall give warning of our approach."

"Good; I had not thought of it," said Heller. "It is necessary that we make no sound—naturall."

They dismounted, and Chico tethered the horses, while Heller lighted his dark lantern, and closing the slide, inspected his work closely.

"Now, Senor Ludwig, we shall move forward," Chico said, softly. "The door is at the side where the light burns."

"Good," said the other, "come then." They moved towards the light, treading stealthily as they neared the house, and pausing within twenty yards of it, held a whispered colloquy.

"About the woman?" whispered Chico eagerly; "what of her?"

"We will settle that when we have entered," said Ludwig Heller.

They tried to look into each other's faces in the darkness, each conscious that the other distrusted him.

"It is better to know now," Chico protested in a whisper.

"I have first claim. Without my tools you cannot enter the estancia," said his companion determinedly.

"But, Senor Ludwig, I told you of the place—the woman?"

Both breathed hard, and Chico felt quickly at his belt; for one fleeting moment, the thought crossed his mind that he might secure the tools by force, but a moment's reflection assured him that they were only of value to one who knew their use.

"She will go to the strongest—yes?" Heller asked eagerly.

"But you have a pistol," Chico said doubtfully.

"Of a truth, many times," he said.

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Ludwig laughed; a full sustained laugh that broke startlingly on the still night air. "I have the tools," he said, "to open all doors."

Chico sprang up. "To-night, then, we will go," he said in a strident whisper, "and you shall hear the woman's voice. Santa Madre! What a voice—one hears it only in the birds!"

"Then to-night she shall sing for us," Ludwig replied; "and this man who has made her captive, we will dispose of him."

"Leave him to me!" said Chico, flinging his knife lovingly.

Ludwig threw aside his half-smoked cheroot. "Saddle the horses, Chico," he said; "the moon will not be up yet these three hours."

"I go!" Chico cried, turning away.

"No, wait you a moment. Tell me, is this estancia of wood?"

"Sl. Ludwig, of wood."

"Then we shall find it easy to enter."

Chico disappeared into the darkness,

and Heller waited until the sound of his footsteps ceased before he left his hammock. Then he walked quickly into the house, returning presently with a small leather bag, and a dark lantern.

He drew back the slide of the lantern, and lighting it, balanced it between his knees. From the bag he produced a centre-bit and thin saw, together with a piece of chamois leather. He examined them carefully. In the dim ray from the lantern, and wrapping the chamois round one end of the saw, placed it with the centre-bit in his caustic pocket. Chico returned as he finished, leading two horses ready saddied.

"Ready, Ludwig?"

"Yes, we shall go now."

Heller mounted and galloped off, and Chico, after a moment, followed quickly in his track, sitting easily in his high-peaked saddle, the reins held slackly in his hands.

For some time they rode along silently. Chico now a little in advance, through the dry waist-high grass that rustled and crackled in their passage. The only sounds to be heard were the quick panting of the horses, the thud of their hoofs on the dry earth. The cicadas, by some curious common impulse, had ceased to chirp, and the heavy darkness seemed to close in and swathe about the horsemen as they rode.

"Do we go right?" Heller called presently to his companion, and Chico's musical voice floated back to him out of the night.

"Sl. Señor Ludwig; but a little time and we are there."

As he spoke the cicadas broke out again in their monotonous reed-like song, while some birds rose from the grass, and winged their way into the darkness with harsh startled cries. A few minutes' ride brought them again in touch with the forest, which jutted out here like a promontory in the pampas. Before them gleamed a solitary light in the gloom.

"It is there," Chico said, turning in his saddle.

Heller rode abreast of him. "The light?" he questioned, eagerly.

"Yes, it burns always at this time."

Heller chuckled, and was off again, when Chico turned to him quickly. "We will dismount here and tether

the horses. If we ride we shall give warning of our approach."

"Good; I had not thought of it," said Heller. "It is necessary that we make no sound—naturall."

They dismounted, and Chico tethered the horses, while Heller lighted his dark lantern, and closing the slide, inspected his work closely.

"Now, Senor Ludwig, we shall move forward," Chico said, softly. "The door is at the side where the light burns."

"Good," said the other, "come then." They moved towards the light, treading stealthily as they neared the house, and pausing within twenty yards of it, held a whispered colloquy.

"About the woman?" whispered Chico eagerly; "what of her?"

"We will settle that when we have entered," said Ludwig Heller.

They tried to look into each other's faces in the darkness, each conscious that the other distrusted him.

"It is better to know now," Chico protested in a whisper.

"I have first claim. Without my tools you cannot enter the estancia," said his companion determinedly.

"But, Senor Ludwig, I told you of the place—the woman?"

Both breathed hard, and Chico felt quickly at his belt; for one fleeting moment, the thought crossed his mind that he might secure the tools by force, but a moment's reflection assured him that they were only of value to one who knew their use.

"She will go to the strongest—yes?" Heller asked eagerly.

"But you have a pistol," Chico said doubtfully.

"Of a truth, many times," he said.

"Ach, du lieber Himmel! Head of an ass, your courage failed to you!"

Chico placed a quick hand on the hilt of a knife that lay in the folds of his scarlet waist-belt. "You wish to make trial of my courage?" he began, venomously.

"Of that, no," Heller returned carelessly.

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DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Black, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone Office, 557; Residence, 122.

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SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1108 Broad street. Shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping thoroughly taught. Graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

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FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist. Graduate of Lethbridge Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 821 Michigan St. Telephone ABC.

Land Surveyors

T. S. GORE and J. H. MCGREGOR, British Columbia Land Surveyors, Chambers Building, 52 Langley St., P. O. Box 122. Phone A-504.

ALEX GILLESPIE and J. B. Green, British Columbia land surveyors. Office, 1107 Langley street.

Legal

C. W. BRADSHAW, Barrister, etc. Law Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Ottawa, Parliamentary Departmental and Patent Office Agents. Practice before Railway Commission. Charles Murphy. Hayford Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Parliamentary and Departmental Agents. Agents before the Railways Commission, before the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith. W. Johnston.

Mechanical Engineer

W. G. WINTERBURN, M. I. N. A., Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Supervisor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery: gasoline engines a specialty. Phone 1531. 1537 Oak Bay avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Medical

DR. J. P. RYAN has removed his office from 107 Pandora avenue to the Vernon Building, corner Douglas and View.

Mining Engineers

DONALD G. FORBES, Mining and Metallurgical Engineer. Examinations and reports made on mining properties. Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

Stenographers

Stenographers and typists supplied on application to Mr. Suttle, teacher, 1024 Yates street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc. try D. B. Hanbury, 72 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

Blacksmith

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Langley street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of repairing old carriages, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to meet me at a call. L. J. J. Fisher, 54 Discovery street.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs, 3 Oriental Ave., opposite Pantages Theatre.

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THE VICTORIA SCHOOL OF BOOKKEEPING is now open for the reception of private pupils. Pupils will be received at any hour to suit their convenience. 1222 Douglas street.

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TUBMAN & CLAYTON, Contractors and Builders, corner Fort and Blanchard street. Specialities in all kinds of construction work in building and carpentering. Phone 619.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Before placing their orders for lumber would do well to see our stock. We keep in our yards a large stock which we take pleasure in showing to all visitors. Our prices are very reasonable. "We are so well that you will be ready to join our chorus in 'Once a customer always one.'" B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., Mills, Garibaldi road, Victoria, B. C. Tel. No. 564.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing 27 Avalon road, James Bay. Phone ABC.

THOMAS CATERALL—Broad street, Building in all its branches: wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 520.

CHAR. A. MCGREGOR, 1428 Blanchard street. Jobbing—trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone ABC.

DINSDALE & MALCOLM, Builders and Contractors. BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS, A SPECIALTY. DINSDALE & MALCOLM, 802 Quadra St., 52 Hillside Ave.

NOTICE—Rock blasted: rock for sale for building and concrete. R. W. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone 1345.

THE B. F. GRAHAM LUMBER COMPANY LTD., a new business organization, purveying for the wants of the citizens of Victoria. It wants to help build up the city, and can do so if given the opportunity. The Company will spend no effort to please all its customers. Give us a trial order and be convinced. Small orders are carefully filled as large. Miles and yards, Garibaldi road, Victoria Arm. Tel. No. 564.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Bottle Washing

Wine, whiskey, claret, brandy and all other bottles washed for the trade. Washed flasks always ready for saloons and hotels. Prices moderate. Phone 1339, Victoria Junk Agency, 1629 Store St.

Chimney Sweeping

LLOYD & CO., Practical Chimney Cleaners, 176 Pandora street. If you want your chimneys cleaned without a mess call, write or ring up A-46. Nuff Seed.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street, Phone 1018.

Cleaning and Tailoring Works

GENT'S CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, at 25¢ per month, called for and delivered. G. W. Walker, 115 Johnson St., just east of the Victoria Junk Agency, 1629 Store street. Phone A-129.

Cuts

LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, bird's eye views, and all classes of engravings for newspaper or catalogue work at the C. C. Engraving Co., Times Building, Victoria.

Dyeing and Cleaning

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—118 Yates street. Tel. 118. A description of laundry and garment cleaning, garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING

B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 29. Hearns & Renfrew.

Employment Agencies

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY, Rae St. Victoria, B. C. Hours 7:30-10:30 A.M.

JAMES GREEN, 375 Yates St., Victoria. Male and Female Employment Agency. Real estate and general business of Employers. Ring up phone 1088 and let me know your wants.

WANTED: a big house, suitable for letting rooms. At least 1000 square feet. 6-roomed houses with all modern conveniences.

WANTED—By an educated lady, situation, bookkeeper or any place of trust.

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GENERAL ENGRAVER—Stained Cutters and Seal Engraver, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE TOURIST ASSOCIATION—We should like to have a copy of the parading guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 1124 Broad street.

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ROSES—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, 24 per dozen. Flavin's Gardens, 36 South Park street.

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Make a mirror of everything by using British Veneer Furniture Polish; nothing so good. At all Druggists 25 cents.

Labor Supplied

ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied and contracts taken; terms moderate. Address Yin Thoms & Man Wo Co., 1620 Government St., Phone ABC.

WING ON, Employment Office. All kinds of Chinese help furnished. 520 Compton street. Telephone BHS.

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co. Indian labor contractors, 2838 Douglas street. Laborers supplied in any number or description on short notice; moderate terms. Telephone A 1960.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor supplied at short notice. 1601 Government street, Tel. 1629.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO. LTD., 25 Store street, telephone No. 126. Labor supplied, any number or description, on short notice.

MACHINISTS

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 202.

Medical Massage

MRI. BERGSTROM BJORNFELT, Masseur, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours 1 to 6 p.m.

Medium

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 175 Chatham street. Sittings daily. Test circle, Thursday night.

Merchant Tailors

MERCHANT TAILOR—Do you wish to wear well cut and made garments? Then go to J. Sorensen, tailor, Government Street, or opposite Trounce Ave. I carry the best of imported cloths and at a very low price. Give me a trial.

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MISS E. H. JONES, 731 Vancouver St.

Painter and Decorator

PAINTER AND DECORATOR FRANK MELLOR, 361 YATES ST.

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SEWER PIPE Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

Second-hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shot-guns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash price paid. Call on Jacob Aaronson's new store, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1629 Store street. Phone 1018.

WANTED—Defective flues fixed etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street, Phone 1018.

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Price of Tea Has Materially Advanced

But the famous Dixi blend remains the same—same old high grade quality, same old minimum price.

DIXI TEA, per pound, \$1.50¢ and 35¢

It is the best Tea money can buy; double the price and you do not secure a better Tea, for that is an impossibility. Then why pay more?

If you appreciate a good cup of Coffee Try the "Dixi" at 30¢, 40¢ and 50¢.

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UP-TO-DATE GROCERS, 1316 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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Handsome Early Victorian Mahogany Sideboard, 7 ft. 6 in. long. Price \$550. 8 Mahogany Dining Chairs . . . \$125. Chippendale Secretaries . . . \$300. Handsome Bedroom Suite . . . \$600. Unique Set of Florentine Bronzes by Creditor . . . \$600.

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Large and commodious salesrooms

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

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A large quantity of second-hand rope; also small dog cart, suitable for a Shetland pony. Apply to

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DID YOU SAY

RENT? Yes, we buy and sell new and second-hand furniture, stoves and household effects.

WANTED—Some good second-hand cook-stoves. Highest prices paid.

W. C. KERR, 710 Yates St.
Est. 1886 3 Doors Above Douglas.

A. J. WINSTONE—Dealer in second-hand furniture and effects, stoves. Always open to buy for cash. For sale, Acorn Steel Range with coil, almost new. Phone A1340, 53 Blanchard street, near Yates street.

FURNACE COAL

We are now receiving shipments of BANFF ANTHRACITE COAL, an excellent fuel for furnaces.

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At Current Rates.

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We have in stock all the IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS
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Jam Price Scattered to the Four Winds

If a bargain is of value this
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SPECIAL
PEACH JAM, made from fine Island grown
Fruit
Per Pail 60¢

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EARLY SEED POTATOES

We offer this season two varieties of
EARLY HEDRON. BRUCE'S EARLY WHITE.

Our stock has been carefully selected, hand picked and guaranteed
true to name. Per 100 lbs. \$2.00

Sylvester's Feed Company, - 709 Yates Street.

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IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

LOCAL Y. W. C. A.

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Chief Officers Give Reports of Work Done During Past Year.

Movement in Victoria is Being Watched in Eastern Canada. Ottawa, by some considered by far the most beautiful city in Canada, is clamoring for more factories. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is agitating for a beautiful city. Mr. Joseph Tasse, who has lately taken up his residence in the western capital, advocates joint action by the municipality and the government to make Victoria the most beautiful capital in Canada. He cites Washington as an example. One of the Ottawa newspapers is agitating among business men to see what may be done to bring smokestacks and factories to the capital. Many of the citizens seem to be in favor of the movement. Hamilton is cited as a brisk example of a city that gets industries. Ottawa, the seat of government, seems to be weary of being cited as the home of the parliament buildings. There are inherent reasons why it is difficult to get industries to Ottawa. The most compelling is the fact that owing to the beautification of the city for residential purposes rents have risen too high for workmen to live there profitably. After this we shall not be surprised to hear of a movement to plant factories in Washington. Canadian Courier.

R. W. SERVICE.

Canadian Courier Talks of Poet of the North.

The man who wrote "Songs of the Sour Dough" has been on a visit from Dawson to Victoria, where he did some of his earliest manipulation of bank notes and rhymes. Mr. Service is highly appreciated in Victoria and also in Ladysmith, the new mining town by the sea, where he went afterwards. He is still a bank clerk; perhaps the most remarkable bank clerk in the world. He is not known to have any particular passion for tennis or five o'clock teas. Surrounded by heaps of money, he writes the passions of the decadents who have gone from all parts of the world to the Yukon in search of gold, the basis of all money. So far as we know he has not yet been spoiled. There are those who consider him Canada's greatest poet. At any rate his verses are now in the eighth edition. Perhaps if Mr. Service would undertake to write about a few optimistic, hopeful aspects of that wonderful western life in the mountains and on the prairies, he might have a sound chance of earning that distinction. At present he ranks as a poet of pessimism; of the seamy side and the dumps; of broken lives and melancholy derelicts who in that last resort of the adventurer are learning grimly how to buck up.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.

(Special to The Times.)

Port Arthur, March 5.—Thomas Altkman, a brakeman, who lost his legs last week in an accident, is now dead. The body was sent to his former home at Nelson.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE.

(Special to The Times.)

Edmonton, March 5.—The Alberta legislature was prorogued to-day.

DUAL ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

(Special to The Times.)

Hamilton, March 4.—David Goldstein drank ink and Mrs. Jennie Shek iodine in their endeavors to commit suicide. Both were saved by the doctors.

\$1,000,000 POWER COMPANY.

(Special to The Times.)

Saskatoon, March 5.—A million dollar company has been formed to develop power here.

Although we have had some changes in officers and board, the work has throughout the year been characterized by marked progress, and as we look over the year just closed we feel grateful for a measure of success, and for the strength and wisdom given us. We have had 29 regular and special meetings, all of which, with the exception of three, have been presided over by our faithful and ever interested president, Mrs. Forman.

H. S. FORMAN.
Pres. Y. W. C. A.

Secretary's Report.

The report of the recording secretary was then read as follows:

This is the first anniversary of the reorganized Y. W. C. A. in Victoria, and we are sorry not to be able to welcome our friends in a home of our own, but we hope by next year we will be so.

Although we have had some changes in officers and board, the work has throughout the year been characterized by marked progress, and as we look over the year just closed we feel grateful for a measure of success, and for the strength and wisdom given us. We have had 29 regular and special meetings, all of which, with the exception of three, have been presided over by our faithful and ever interested president, Mrs. Forman.

In August, Miss Little, secretary of Council of Y. W. C. A., visited us and during her stay gave us many helpful suggestions in the work. A Bible class is held every Sunday afternoon and tea is served to those who wish to remain afterwards; the attendance has increased and great interest is shown in this branch. Three thousand two hundred and seventy-two meals have been served during the year. There is constant demand for boarding accommodation, and though a good work is being done in the present quarters, a great many strangers as well as members making use of the rooms, we feel the great need of a boarding home. We have an employment bureau in connection and have placed quite a number of women and girls in situations. A physical culture class is being conducted by Mrs. Harris.

Other classes will be formed as soon as there is a demand for them.

We aim to have a special entertainment each Wednesday evening, to which members may bring their friends. During the year we affiliated with the Local Council of Women and through their influence other affiliated societies have promised to help us with the furnishing of a house when it can be procured.

The revenue for the institution is chiefly derived from membership fees and donations from friends.

Active and associate members number 160, while sustaining members, who pay 50 cents per month, number 57. The receipts from February 23rd, 1907 to February 23rd, 1908 were \$1,626.50 and the expenditure \$1,594.02, leaving a balance of \$32.50.

A concert was held in December at which \$41.30 was realized. February 11th a tea was held at the residence of Mrs. Graham, which netted us \$17.

A gift of \$25 was made to the institution through Mrs. Goepel, which was used for needed linens and cutlery.

Six ladies retire from the board today, when a new director, whose number will take place for three years. Too much praise cannot be given to our faithful president for her untiring efforts to make the organization a success. Although this report is not all that we could wish, yet as we look back we feel that we have much reason to thank God, take courage and

move forward in His name and strength. Respectfully submitted,

EDITH L. NIVIN,
Recording Secretary.

Victoria, March 3rd, 1908.

Treasurer's Statement.

The treasurer, Mrs. Foster, submitted the following statement:

CASH.

By subscription \$299.00

Tent fund 16.25

Garden party 33.00

Concert fund 78.00

Tee 17.60

Interest on bank account 2.43

Clases 31.50

Members' fees 392.25

Luncheons and employment agency 664.70

Home nursing (sale of goods) 10.00

Income not recorded 100.00

Income not recorded 45.67

EXPENSE.

Salaries \$382.35

Furnishings 245.49

Telephone 28.05

Rent 272.00

Piano 76.60

Secretary's expenses 7.05

Lunches 416.70

Light 32.53

Fuel 45.85

Printing and advertising 16.15

Affiliation to Women's Council 2.00

Clases 12.50

Laundry 10.75

Incidentals 44.70

Cash on hand 38.28

51.632.30

Bishop Perrin Speaks.

When the business of the meeting had been concluded His Lordship Bishop Perrin delivered an address, in which he praised the ladies for their past efforts, and gave them advice and encouragement for the future.

The society was to be congratulated.

Bishop Perrin said, on the financial statement made, which showed that they had finished a successful year's work.

An institution that was ready to help girls who came to a strange city was always needed. There were always some girls who could not stand alone and these, finding themselves in the midst of unwanted temptation, needed just such help as the association was able to give.

J. G. Brown provided the vocal music.

MANHOLE EXPLOSION.

Lid Blown 12 Feet Creates Great Excitement in Toronto.

(Special to the Times.)

Toronto, Ont., March 4.—Lifting the lid of a manhole and throwing it twelve feet away bottom up an explosion in a Bell telephone manhole caused great excitement on Adelaide street this morning. The cause was an accumulation of gases. The bottom windows of the adjoining buildings were shaken and chunks of ice were hurled in all directions. One piece only did damage and that went through a third story window of a hotel.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Montreal, March 5.—R. K. W. Blackwell, president of the Montreal steel works, in addressing the annual meeting of the shareholders yesterday, expressed his satisfaction with the business outlook in the opinion.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Montreal, March 5.—Thomas Altkman, a brakeman, who lost his legs last week in an accident, is now dead. The body was sent to his former home at Nelson.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
THE ENGLISH LEAGUE.